

[THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1769.]

NEW-YORK

OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

THE



[NUMB. 1371.]

JOURNAL;

THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 23d March, 1769.

Flour at 19/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
13 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 14 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	High- Water.	rises after 5	sets before 7	Full next Thursday
THURSDAY	8	3	5	7
FRIDAY	9	4	5	7
SATURDAY	10	5	5	7
SUNDAY	11	6	5	7
MONDAY	12	6	5	7
TUESDAY	13	7	5	7
WEDNESDAY	14	8	5	7

Days 13 Hours the 13th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	6s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	45s. 0d.
Flour	16s. 6d.	Pork	80s. 0d.
Brown Bread	16s. 6d.	Salt	2s. 0d.
West-India Rum	4s. 1d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 0d.
New-England ditto	2s. 6d.	Chocol. per Doz. L.	6s. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	6s. 0d.	Bees	1s. 8d.
Single refined ditto	1s. 0d.	Nut Wood	30s. 0d.
Molasses	1s. 10d.	Oak ditto	20s. 0d.

VERY little regard having been
paid to my former advertisements, (as well such in
which particular lands were advertised, as those which were
more general,) I DO now for the LAST TIME hereby give
this public notice to the proprietors of lands in this province,
in arrear to his Majesty for quit rents, that unless such arrears
are very speedily paid off, I shall be under the absolute ne-
cessity of applying to his Majesty's Attorney General to pro-
secute for the same without delay, agreeable to the laws of
this colony, in such case made and provided.

Receiver General's Office,
New-York, 16th March, 1769. } ANDREW ELLIOT,
Receiver General.

THE Printer heretofore, begs the Favour of
his Customers who have been long in
Arrear, especially those who have been often
called upon with their Accounts, to consider that
it is impossible he should long be able to continue
his Business unless he is paid for his Work, which
cannot be carried on without a great Expence of
ready Money.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 13.

The Address of the Council of this Colony,
to his Excellency the Governor, on his Speech.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

WE His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Sub-
jects, the Council of the Province of New-
York, return your Excellency our hearty
Thanks for your Speech.

We shall readily concur in any Measure necessary,
to render the Office of Agent to solicit the Affairs
of the Colony in Great-Britain more efficacious,
and to prevent any Difficulties or Disappointments
to which it may be liable.

Sensible of your Excellency's Attention to the
Public Welfare, we shall at all Times, most cheer-
fully co-operate with you in promoting His Majesty's
Service, and the Prosperity of the Province.

By Order of the Council,

DANIEL HORSMANDEN, Speaker.

New-York, 5th April, 1769.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER,

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for your Ad-
dres, and the Assurances you have given me
of your Readiness to promote the Public Service."

Extract from the Votes of the General Assembly of
the Colony of NEW-YORK.

Die Martis, 9 ho. A. M. the 4th April, 1769.

Ordered, That the Doors of this House be opened
under certain Regulations; and that a Committee
be appointed to prepare a Draught of the said Regu-
lations, and a Committee was appointed accordingly.

Die Veneris, 9 ho. A. M. the 7th April, 1769.

A Motion was made by Mr. De Dancey, in the
Words following:

Mr. Speaker,

As it is highly necessary that the Inhabitants of
this Colony should be acquainted with all the Trans-
actions of their Representatives in General Assembly,

I move, that the Petitions to his most Gracious
Majesty, and to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal,
and the Representation to the Commons of Great-
Britain, transmitted by the late House of Assembly,
to the Agent of this Colony at the Court of Great-
Britain, be forthwith entered on the Journals of
this House, and that the Clerk of this House be or-
dered to deliver Copies of the same to the Printer of
this Colony, that they may be by him inserted in
the public News Papers.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects, the
General Assembly of the Colony of New-York,
beg Leave,

With all Humility to shew,

THAT the Allegiance due from the Subject to
his Sovereign being inseparably annexed to
his Person, and his indispensable Duty, even in the
remotest Parts of the Dominions of his Prince; and
the Protection and Defence of his Constitutional
Rights and Privileges being the Source of his Alle-
giance. Your Petitioners humbly hope, that as no
Distance from the Mother Country can abrogate
their Duty and Loyalty, nor will ever abate their
Affection to their Sovereign, they will never expe-
rience among the other Infirmities unavoidably con-
sequent on so great a Distance from the best of Kings,
the Infringement of those Rights and Privileges,
without the Liberty of supplicating Your Sacred
Majesty for that Redress, which your Majesty will
ever be ready to grant to any of Your injured Sub-
jects, however remote their Situation from your
illustrious Person. That Your Majesty's royal Pre-
decessors have not only authorized the Emigration
of their Subjects into these Parts of the British Em-
pire, but from the earliest Settlement thereof to the
present Day, constantly acquiesced in their Enjoy-
ment of those Rights and Privileges, on the same
Tenure of Subjection by which their Ancestors, the
first Emigrants, held them in their native Country,
and by which Your Majesty's British Subjects do
still continue to hold and enjoy them.

That ever since the Year, One Thousand Six
Hundred and Eighty-three, there has been a regu-
lar Legislature in this Colony, consisting of a Go-
vernor and a Board of Council, both appointed by
the Crown, and of the Representatives of the People,
which besides the Power of making Laws, hath con-
stantly enjoyed and exercised the exclusive Right of
Taxing the Subject.

That under such Provincial Constitution, this
Colony has been settled by great Numbers of Your
Majesty's Protestant Subjects from Great-Britain
and Ireland, and being originally modelled with the
Intervention of the Crown and perpetually counte-
nanced by the Realm of England before, and of
Great-Britain since the Union, the Inhabitants of
this Country entertained the most solid Hopes that
they were not only entitled to, but had gained by
uninterrupted Usage, by the Concessions of the
Crown and the British Parliament, such a civil
Constitution as would remain secure and permanent,
and be transmitted inviolate to their latest Posterity.

Your Majesty's most humble Petitioners beg
Leave to assure your Majesty, that their Constitu-
ents are so far from affecting an Independency on
their Mother Country, the Prosperity of which they
are ever disposed to the utmost of their Power to
promote, that they consider their Union with and
Dependence upon Great-Britain, as the most dura-
ble Source of their Security and Happiness, and do
most cheerfully submit to the Authority of Parlia-
ment in making Laws for the preserving a neces-
sary Subordination. But notwithstanding this their
loyal Submission and unshaken Attachment to their
Parent Country, they do not conceive the Power
of imposing Taxes upon them without their Consent,
any ways essential to that salutary Purpose. Nor
do they arrogate to themselves, as they humbly pre-
sume, any unconstitutional Right, by claiming the
Privilege of being exempted from all Taxes but
those that are laid upon them by their own Repre-

sentatives, which they esteem so inseparable from the
Idea, of British Liberty, that the Deprivation of it
must necessarily terminate in their total Ruin.

Permit us, therefore, most gracious Sovereign, to
approach Your Imperial Throne with the greatest
Concern, at certain Laws lately enacted by the Par-
liament of Great-Britain, manifestly tending to di-
vest Your Majesty's Subjects of this Colony, of this
the most inestimable of all the Blessings they have
long and uninterruptedly enjoyed, and which they
had Reason to hope, would have been secured and
perpetuated to the remotest Period of Time.

Among these Laws Your Majesty's most humble
Petitioners beg Leave with the greatest Deference
to the Justice and Wisdom of a British Parliament,
to particularize the late Acts imposing Duties on the
Colonies, with the sole View and for the express
Purpose of raising a Revenue, as utterly subversive
of their constitutional Rights, because as they nei-
ther are, nor from their peculiar Circumstances can
be, represented in that August Assembly, their Pro-
perty is granted away by Your Majesty's Commons
in Great-Britain, without their Consent.

The Act for suspending the legislative Power of
the Representatives of this Colony, they consider as
still more dangerous and alarming, as their Consti-
tuents can derive no Advantage of their Right of
choosing their own Representatives, if such Repre-
sentatives when chosen, are not permitted to exercise
their own Judgment in a Matter so important to
their Constituents as the Disposition of their Pro-
perty.

Nor is it an inconsiderable Addition to their Con-
cern, that those Acts of Parliament imply a Censure
on the Representatives of this Colony, for which,
as they humbly conceive, no Instance in the whole
Tenor of their Conduct has administered the least
Occasion. Because at no Time whatsoever, have
they been unwilling to exercise their Right of Taxa-
tion either for the particular Benefit of the Colony,
or the public Emolument of the Mother Country;
so far from this, that their constant Provision for the
Support of Government, and the ample Supplies
granted to them during the late War upon the se-
veral Requisitions made by your Sacred Majesty and
Your Royal Grand Father, afford the most indis-
putable Proofs of their Alacrity, in contributing to
the utmost of their Ability, towards every Measure
advancing of the national Glory. And we humbly
beseech Your Majesty to do us the Justice to believe
that the People of this Colony, to judge from their
former constant and invariable Practice, will on no
future Occasion fail to demonstrate their inviolable
Fidelity to their Sovereign, and their warmest At-
tachment to the Interest of their Mother Country.

Permit us, therefore, most gracious Sovereign,
humbly to implore Your Majesty to take our ca-
lamitous Circumstances into Your Princely Con-
sideration, and to grant your Majesty's loyal and
dutiful Subjects the Inhabitants of this Colony,
such Relief in the Premises, as to Your Majesty
in your royal Wisdom and Clemency, shall seem
meet.

Colony of New-York, Queen's County.

To ZEBULON SEAMAN and DANIEL KISSAM,
Esqrs. Representatives of Queen's County in
General Assembly.

THE unanimous Re-Election of you Gentle-
men to represent this County, will undoubt-
edly be accepted as a public Testimony, in
Favour of the wise Measures pursued by the last Ge-
neral Assembly, for the Preservation of our valu-
able Rights and Privileges. After receiving such an
indisputable Proof of Approbation from us your
Constituents, you will not heat a loss to collect our
Sentiments, respecting your future Behaviour on
this Subject. The Resolves of that Honourable
House are considered by us as containing the only
solid Foundation on which a free Government can
be erected, and in Consequence cannot be receded
from, without releasing all Claim to the Benefits
flowing from the Enjoyments of real Liberty. We
shall therefore rely on your Constancy and Integrity

in Support of those equitable Resolutions; Being assured you will prove for the future as watchful Guardians, as you have hitherto been zealous Vindicators of our happy Constitution. But while we thus declare our Satisfaction at the Steps taken to prevent the Dangers threatening us from without, we are obliged to express our Apprehensions of the Evils like to ensue from the Practice of the LAW within this Colony. The Five Pound Act, (as it is commonly called) hath been experienced for many Years of so much Advantage to the Community, that it is not without great Uneasiness we find an Attempt to prolong its Continuance has failed of the usual Success; our Concern is increased by observing in the public Prints, a Detail of Reasons, said to be entered as a Protest against this unfortunate Act, by the Hon. Wm. Smith, jun. of his Majesty's Council: A Man of his Eminence in the Law, must naturally have great Weight with the Governor, on the Subject in Question: The Proposition he has unlimitedly maintained, possibly determined his Excellency to withhold his Assent. Truth however obliges us to declare that his Reflections on Justice of the Peace, and his Assertions affecting their Integrity (as far as those within this County are included in them) are altogether without Foundation; moreover the Objection on which he chiefly insists, will equally conclude against any Bill, however regulated, for Summary Trials in Causes of small Value; for if such be the malign Influence of this Act, that it necessarily debases the Magistracy, no good Reason can be assigned, why it should not have the same fatal Operation on Commissioners, or any other Persons appointed to put in Execution: But we shall avoid troubling you with more Particulars of a Piece whose Confutation must be easy to any one acquainted with the present State of our Colony. As you are fully convinced Gentlemen, this Act has been of the greatest Utility to your Constituents, We Desire you will exert yourselves in the ensuing Session, to procure an Enlargement of so excellent a Law, by raising the Cognizance of Justice Courts, to Causes of Ten Pounds Value; their Influence will thus become more general, and this easy expeditious Way of recovering Debts, be rendered more extensively Useful. The Reasonableness of such an Act, we imagine will not be controverted in your Honourable House.—A tedious Attendance of Husbandmen on Courts of Law, naturally begetting Idleness and Luxury in a Country where Labour is already so scarce, and Frugality so necessary. It is indeed an established Maxim, that Justice should be distributed on the easiest Terms, in a well regulated Society, otherwise the End of its Institution will be defeated, and this universal Remedy become unattainable to the greatest Part of the People. Every thinking Person, must therefore observe with real Grief, the Cost of Suits in the Supreme Courts of this Colony, so much exceeding the Expence attending Law in any of the neighbouring Governments; and as it does not immediately rest with your Honourable House to regulate the Fees of our several Courts, and to accommodate them to the Infant State and Poverty of the Country; We would recommend, that you Endeavour by an Act of Assembly, to limit this Court to the Trial of Causes above One Hundred Pounds; there will then be at least a Proportion maintained, between the Sum to be recovered, and the Charges of Litigation; and the latter will in no Case (as now frequently happens) exceed the former.—Should you succeed Gentlemen, in obtaining Bills agreeable to our Request, you will have the Satisfaction of fulfilling the ardent Desires of your Constituents, and of relieving them from an excessive Tax, frequently paid for the Execution of the Laws.

GENTLEMEN,

These Instructions being the Result of a general Meeting of this County, will, we Doubt not, have all that Attention paid them, which the united Inclinations of your Constituents, signified in this regular Manner, justly entitle them to.

[Mr. Robert Murray's Reply to Col. Corfa and Capt. Sears.]

To the P R I N T E R,

I Am considerably relieved in this Controversy, to meet at last with an Opponent, who pretends to Reason, and who manifests some Regard to Decency; as by Means of these, I shall, on the one Hand, more likely convince the Understanding, and on the other, avoid the disagreeable Employment of exposing the Want of Manners. I wish, I could with as much Sincerity commend the Candour, as the Decency, of the Gentleman, but in this he has most ungenerously failed; a Part, and the most material Part too, of my Vindication he has left entirely unnoticed, while he has elaborately operated upon, mangled and mis-recited the Remainder. I shall say nothing of the Gentleman's Barrenness of Invention, in not being able to discover any other Introduction to his Performance than a Copy of his Opponent's: after having fairly done this, he proceeds to the Business—

The Public may remember that in my last Piece, in Answer to that of Corfa's containing the Queries, I observed in the first Place! That all he had there

said would by no Means prove what he desired, viz. That he had never said any Thing to me injurious to P. Livingston; and further, That should I admit, he never said any Thing of that Nature, yet the ungenerous Design of the Affidavit, could not then be maintained. The first of these Points I endeavoured to make appear, from several Reasons there urged, which the Gentleman quotes at large, and then answers by saying "What is all this to the Purpose, supposing the Truth of the Facts, I mentioned in my Reply of January the 18th?" Now should it appear that all this is very much to the Purpose, and proves that Corfa's Queries, supposing them true, do not make out, that he never said any Thing against P. Livingston; I think then I am justified in saying, that the Author has either betrayed his Client's Cause, or is very unfit to undertake any Cause. To do this then, I think, will be no hard Task. The Substance of these Queries, (as may be seen by referring to them,) supposing them answered as Corfa would have them, is that Corfa, at a certain Time before the Utterance of the Expressions in Dispute, manifested himself and half Friend or no Enemy to P. Livingston; and this he conceives will prove, that he never could have said any Thing against that Gentleman—Now my Argument, to shew that this will not prove his Point, (which is the Argument the Gentleman has recited) is "That if it was allowed Corfa, that he was at one Time an half Friend to P. Livingston, and doubtful about giving him up, yet it would not prove, but that at another Time afterwards he might have been fully resolved in the Case, and had all his Doubts removed." If this Reasoning is not good, and does not prove his Argument entirely defective, I must forfeit all Pretensions to Reason or common Sense—There is indeed one Query, which begs the Question in Dispute; This no Person of the meanest Capacity, much less a Practitioner of the Law, could suppose I intended to admit; if that had been my Design, why all these Pains to prove the Contrary? That Part I do therefore deny, and have ever done so through the whole of this Controversy—I further observed, That his acknowledged Dissatisfaction with P. Livingston's Conduct respecting the Instructions, evidenced that it was very probable he might have made such a Speech—Now when these Arguments were made use of by me, and when they, especially the first, demonstrated the Insufficiency of all his Queries to answer the Purpose intended; is it not amazing that any Advocate for their Cause, should recite them at Length, and then imagine he had refuted them, by asking what they are to the Purpose? But let me follow the Gentleman in his Observations upon the second Part of my Reply—He observes that I have puzzled myself in searching after the Design of the Affidavit; that I have supposed several far-fetched ones, but find they won't do; that if I had taken the plain and obvious one he has mentioned, should have found the Affidavit quite necessary, and that it produced the desired Effect, &c.—Now this plain and obvious Design he says is the clearing themselves from the Imputation of relating Falsehoods. But should it appear that I have not only considered this last Design of the Affidavit, but that I have even taken up the greatest Part of my Paper in answering that Particular, I think it will manifest the most shameful Want of Candour, and a total Insensibility to every Thing fair and honourable—That this is the Case, I refer the Public to the easy Proof of consulting Holt's Paper of March 2d, where they will find this Matter observed upon at large. I shall here in a small Compass recapitulate and set in a different Light the Arguments there used—I will first shew, that this avowed Design of the Affidavit, was not the real Design; and that this has only been assumed since they found the real ones could not be justified—And in the second Place, supposing it to have been the real one, yet that they have failed in answering this Intention, and of Consequence deservedly incur the public Censure.

Previous to entering upon these Points I shall relate the Conversation passed upon this Subject, by which the Public will be the better enabled to judge of the Controversy—Sears, and Corfa, after what I had declared concerning P. Livingston, were very busy in spreading the Affair abroad; and Sears, as himself in his Piece confesses, accused me with the same; I acknowledged that I had said those Words of P. Livingston, but that I spoke them upon this Ground, viz. Upon Supposition of the Truth of what he had declared to me—This Sears asserted was false, and to make this appear to be false is, as they say, the only Design of the Affidavit—This at present is the only Point to be debated; and was I not apprehensive of their deserting this Post, and flying, when they see its Insufficiency to protect them, to some other hole of Refuge, I might promise myself the Satisfaction of soon ceasing from these disagreeable Labours, however I am determined to pursue them thro' all their little Craft and low Evasions.—

To begin then with the first Point. That the Design of the Affidavit is not to clear Sears from laying under the Imputation of telling a Falshood, I think is evident from the following Considerations—

First, that Sears and Corfa, as themselves confess, were concerned in reporting about the Town what I had said of P. Livingston, long before Sears accused me of saying it—now certainly they had other Designs then in reporting it than clearing Sears from the Imputation mentioned, because there was at that Time no such Imputation laid against him; Sears's and my Conversation mentioned above having not as yet commenced—So that as they were at that Time industriously concerned in spreading this Matter, with Design, not to vindicate themselves, but merely to injure my Character in the Eyes of some Persons; I think it induces no inconsiderable Presumption that they had the same uniform Designs, and were actuated by the same Spirit, in publishing the Affidavit. This Argument the Writer of their last Piece treats and dismisses as unintelligible—to me it appears rational, and will I believe to every one else; I am of Opinion that even the Writer abovementioned thought it so, and that nothing concerning the Argument was unintelligible to him but the Knowledge how to answer it; if these were his Sentiments it would have been at least candid to have made them less unintelligible to the Public—

Second, The Spirit of the Affidavit, and the Heat of the Times in which it was published, I think to any impartial Person will make it evident that its Design was particularly to injure my Character, and expose me to some Persons in whose Interest the Deponents were Jealous and unwilling I should engage—

Third, No Person will believe that a Gentleman of the least Delicacy, would publish an Affidavit in the public Papers, with Design to injure both at Home and Abroad, the Character of a Fellow Citizen, when all the poor Benefit he reaps thereby, is only to shew that he was not mistaken. This would be so ungenerous and unmanly, that I cannot persuade myself to believe either of the Deponents would be guilty of such Conduct—

From these Considerations, I believe the Public will be fully convinced that the Design of the Affidavit was not to clear Capt. Sears of the Imputation abovementioned. Some, or all of those mentioned in a former Piece were undoubtedly the real Motives to its Publication; these I hope are already exposed, and therefore I shall not stop to mention them here—

I proceed now to the second Point proposed, viz. Admitting this to have been the Design of the Affidavit, yet it has not answered even that Design; for in order to clear himself of this Imputation of speaking falsely, he must make out one of these three Points, either that I denied ever having made use of the Expressions at all; or that I avowed the Expressions, but denied ever saying them without expressly annexing my Reasons; or lastly, that I had no justifiable Reasons at all for what I had said—One of these I conceive must be proved, or he must fail in his avowed Design in publishing the Affidavit; That none of these can be shewn, I think I can clearly demonstrate. With Respect to the first, viz. My having denied making use of the Expressions at all; this cannot be true, for I have on the contrary ever acknowledged them; this Controversy abounds with Concessions of this Sort, and if that was the Point they aimed at, they might have ceased in their Toils long since; In my first Publication, I particularly acknowledged the Words, and as particularly justified them; it must therefore be very idle and trifling in my Adversaries to be disputing all this while about a Matter long since given up. If my Justification of the Fact is not sufficient let them attack me in that Quarter as soon as they please. Indeed the Affidavit itself admits that was not their Design, as it expressly says, that the Words were spoke without any Reservation, which shews that the want of a Reservation was the Matter they particularly laid hold of. Their late Writer considers it in the same Light, as he has taken some Pains to prove that the Word Reservation must mean an express Reservation; but why mention any Thing concerning a Reservation if that was not the particular Thing adverted to? The Affidavit would have been much better calculated to have answered the Matter considered under this Head, without saying any Thing concerning the Reservation, than as it is at present. I think it therefore demonstrable from this Circumstance, as well as from what is before said, that their Design was not to prove that I denied making use of the Expressions—

As to the second Point, that I avowed the Expressions, but denied ever saying them, without expressly annexing my Reasons—this also they will find hard Work to prove, as I never declared that I expressed my Reasons for what I said; but this I declared, and that very frequently, that I always had those Reasons as the Ground of my Expressions—

and this was the Language in the Conversation all asserted that I expressed my Reasons—Now this is the damn me under this I says that I had no Reservation—And what this Writer has taken the Word Reservation press Reservation: G the Inference that can But further in answer not suppose that Sears from the Charge he is not expressly annex my it would have been id Degree to have pub have endeavoured to against any Person for which the Deponent a he must have meant—

Let me now harken to they must prove or gi ble—this is, that I ha for what I said. Bu tainty they can attempt themselves confess, I is beyond my Compre often declared, and no formerly mentioned, grounded the Declarat ion; and the Deponer extraordinary Sagacity did not express, and k myself—

Thus I think I hav the Imputation aforefa Affidavit, and that sup also failed. Whether I freely leave the Publ if I should be again att passed over and dismis Attention will undoubt tional, and as much C ection that they are Part of these Argumen sign of the Affidavit, in last Piece, to what can total Neglect of them, consider this very Desi showed so much Pains a can never tend to the to the Injury of his C

With Regard to the who chuses to be satisfi plying to Capt. Randal were present at the Tim convinced of my Innoc sing the Matter to have them, how little and the Dispute any such O nection with the Subje has no Foundation in and revengeful—Ho upon the Occasion; he must see the Bafen injuring so unjustly a devoid of that, Argu flections produce nothi mosity.

L O N

Jan. 28. It is said, early in the spring to consist of 16 sail of the 90 guns, and two ship bomb vessels. And that battalions of marines, tillery, with a train of number of battering ca the same service.

To supply the absence well as of six battalions 12000 militia are immed 30 companies of inval men, commanded by on and one Ensign, are to pensioners of Chelsea h the seniors of each ran These companies are to rions of Great-Britain

We are informed tha be added to the formid for the Mediterranean, we are obliged by an a furnish a certain grea when ever she is attac fleet will fail to Const

Extract of a letter from "The flame of wa North, (Poland) in the East, by the declaration apprehensions appear an fire may as usual, spread

and this was the Language I made use of to Sears in the Conversation already mentioned; but I never asserted that I *expressed* the Motives to my Declaration—Now this is the Point he must prove to condemn me under this Head. The Affidavit indeed says that I had no Reservation (by which the late Writer understands express Reservation) this may be true; but I never said that I had no express Reservation—And what then is it to the Purpose that this Writer has taken so much Pains to prove that the Word Reservation as there used, meant an express Reservation: Grant it; I want now to see the Inference that can hence be drawn against me. But further in answer to this second Head; I cannot suppose that Sears meant to vindicate himself from the Charge he speaks of by proving that I did not expressly annex my Reasons at that Time; as it would have been idle and malicious to the last Degree to have published an Affidavit, and to have endeavoured to excite the public Odium against any Person for not *expressing* those Things which the Deponent at the very Time was sensible he must have meant—

Let me now hasten to the third and last Point which they must prove or give up the Cause as indefensible—this is, that I had no justifiable Reasons at all for what I said. But with what Face or Certainty they can attempt any such Thing, when, as themselves confess, I was silent as to any Reasons, is beyond my Comprehension to conceive—I have often declared, and now repeat it, that the Reasons formerly mentioned, were those upon which I grounded the Declaration concerning Philip Livingston; and the Deponents must be possessed of a very extraordinary Sagacity indeed, to discover what I did not express, and know the same better than my self—

Thus I think I have fully proved that to avoid the Imputation aforesaid, was not the Intent of the Affidavit, and that supposing it was, yet it has here also failed. Whether these Proofs are convincing I freely leave the Public to determine; and I wish if I should be again attacked, that they may not be passed over and dismissed as unintelligible. A little Attention will undoubtedly discover them to be rational, and as much Candour will produce a Concession that they are so. Now since the greatest Part of these Arguments against this professed Design of the Affidavit, have already been used in my last Piece, to what can we attribute their Writer's total Neglect of them, and his challenging me to consider this very Design, which I had already bestowed so much Pains about? Surely such Practices can never tend to the Advancement, but evidently to the Injury of his Cause—

With Regard to the wager Policy, any Person who chuses to be satisfied in that Particular, by applying to Capt. Randall, or Jacobus Lefferts, who were present at the Time referred to, may be fully convinced of my Innocency therein—Even supposing the Matter to have been just as represented by them, how little and dishonourable to bring into the Dispute any such Occurrence that had no Connection with the Subject!—But when in Reality it has no Foundation in Truth, how doubly cruel and revengeful—However I forbear Reflections upon the Occasion; if he has any Sensibility, he must see the Baseness, and feel the Pain of injuring so unjustly a Fellow Citizen; if he is devoid of that, Arguments are vain, and Reflections produce nothing but Rancour and Animosity.

L O N D O N,

Jan. 28. It is said, that the fleet which will sail early in the spring to the Mediterranean, is to consist of 16 sail of the line, including one ship of 90 guns, and two ships of 84, with fireships and bomb vessels. And that 12 battalions of foot, four battalions of marines, and nine companies of artillery, with a train of field artillery, and a large number of battering cannon, will be embarked for the same service.

To supply the absence of that military force, as well as of six battalions which are to go to Ireland, 12000 militia are immediately to be embodied; and 30 companies of invalids, each consisting of 120 men, commanded by one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Ensign, are to be draughted from the out pensioners of Chelsea hospital: The officers from the seniors of each rank upon the half pay list. These companies are to do duty in the different garrisons of Great-Britain.

We are informed that six ships of the line are to be added to the formidable fleet now sitting out for the Mediterranean, for the six thousand troops we are obliged by an article in the late peace to furnish a certain great Power on the continent when ever he is attacked, and that the British fleet will sail to Constantinople.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated Jan. 5. —“The flame of war being now kindled in the North, (Poland) in the South, (Corfica) and in the East, by the declaration of war against Russia, great apprehensions appear among our statesmen that the fire may as usual, spread till it involves all Europe.

In the mean time we are amazed here to understand that you keep up your quarrel with your colonies, when you may so soon have occasion for all their strength united with your's and our's against the Family Compact. You tell me 'tis agreed on all hands, the acts complained of are injurious; that, contrary to all commercial and political principles, they burthen your own exportations, and thereby tend to encourage the erecting manufactures in your colonies; that they ought therefore never to have been made; that you really intended to repeal them this session, if the Americans had not opposed them in such a manner as to make the repeal inconsistent with your honour, because it would now seem as if done by compulsion, and therefore it must be postponed at least for a year or two longer.—Believe me my dear friend, the honour of government is best maintained—not by being *never in the wrong*, which cannot be the case of any government, but by demonstrating a readiness to *correct its errors*, by proving itself *wiser To day* than it was *Yesterday*. The reputation of that government must be very weak and low, indeed, which cannot afford to acknowledge now and then a mistake. Wife men change their sentiments and purposes as new and stronger reasons appear;—Fools, indeed, when once in the wrong, *continue obstinately so*, in spite of reason and argument.—You have given your son a wound in the breast; it festers; there is danger of a mortification, by which you may lose him: you acknowledge you were indiscreet in giving the wound; you know how to cure it immediately,—but he has been rude and disrespectful in his complaints; he has denied your *right of flogging* him; therefore you will not apply your plaster till next year—*Surely you will not be such Idots!*—

Feb. 2. It is now currently reported, that the two Brentford rioters will remain in Newgate during their lives.

We are told the presents of the necessities and elegancies of life, made to a certain gentleman since his confinement, amount in value to more than 2000*l*.

Feb. 8. By those who have been in the port of Constantinople it is affirmed, that the city lies so exposed (besides being built of wood) that it might be reduced to ashes in a few hours.

They write from Leghorn, that a very deep and secret scheme, concerted by some of the disaffected Nobles of Corfica, jealous of the superiority of Paoli, to deliver up that General to the French, had of late narrowly failed of being crowned with success; the conspirators having taken refuge among the French.

A letter from Bastia, dated Jan. 10, says, “The Corsicans have made an attempt upon San Fiorenzo, but the vigilance of our general officer, and the valour of the troops, obliged them to retire with loss. Capt. Lazeco is also fallen into the hands of the French.”

We are informed that the loyal and worthy Livermen of London intend, when they meet on Friday next, at Guildhall, about drawing up instructions for their Representatives in Parliament, to agree upon an address of thanks to three of their present Members, for the rectitude and integrity of their conduct in respect to a popular gentleman.

We are informed that a great number of freeholders of the county of Middlesex, gentlemen of independent fortune, are come to a resolution of subscribing 500*l*. each, for the support of Mr. Wilkes, in his election, and to enable him to go through his other prosecutions.

N E W - Y O R K, APRIL 13.

On Monday the 10th Instant, the Society of Cordwainers, in the City of New-York, came to a Resolution, not to eat any Lamb in their Families, till the first of August next.

At a Meeting of the Sons of Liberty, on Tuesday Evening last, at the Province Arms, they unanimously subscribed an Agreement, not to purchase or eat any Lamb in their Families, before the first of August next.

For more News see the Supplement extraordinary.

SELLING OFF AT PRIME COST,

THE whole Stock in Trade of THOMAS BRIDGEN ATTWOOD; consisting of a fresh and general Assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, &c. together with the Shop Furniture, Fixtures, and Utensils.—

All who are indebted to him, are once more requested to make a speedy Settlement, to prevent further Trouble.—

By Permission of his Excellency the GOVERNOR. At the Theatre, in John Street, Friday next, the 14th of April, 1769.

will be presented a New Comedy, never acted there, call'd

FALSE DELICACY.

SINGING by Mr. WOOLLS,

To which will be added,

Catharine and Petrucchio,

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Friendship, Lewis, from Lisbon. Harlequin, Van Voorhiet, Tortola. Polly, Snell, St. Eustatia. Little David Wibley, Madeira. Greyhound, Eldridge; Spry, Townsend; and Defiance, Peck, North-Carolina. Nancy, Jarvis, Jamaica. Endeavour, Winkley, Nantucket. Success, Williams, St. Martins. Lady Moore, Burgin, Rhode-Island.

Outward.—Peggy and Polly, Campbell; and Ofwego, Mercier, for Dover. Elliot, Davenant, Jamaica. Richmond, Ashworth, St. Eustatia. Sally, Schermerhorne, South-Carolina. Industry, Davison, Newfoundland. Industry, Ashfield, Madeira.

Cleared.—Friendship, Stewart, to Falmouth, O. E. Pitt, Cumming; William, Reeve; and Polly & Lydia, Stephen-son, Quebec. Two Friends Goldsmith, Halifax. Charming Polly, De St. Coix, Rh. Island. Donnahew, Moores, Nantucket. Success, Hodson, Cork.

American Red CLOVER SEED,

Of the last Season's Growth, sold by

THOMAS PEARSALL,

71 74

For S A L E,



TO-Morrow will be sold, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, at Noon, The Sloop LITTLE DAVID, as she came from Sea:—Inventory to be seen at Place of Sale.

Just published and to be sold at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange,

TRUTH TRIUMPHANT,

OR

A Defence of the CHURCH of ENGLAND,

AGAINST

THE Second SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT,

PUBLISHED UNDER THE TITLE OF THE

GLORIOUS COMBINATION, &c.

With Addresses to the Members of the Dutch Churches,

AND

To all Friends of RELIGION, LIBERTY, and PEACE.

To be sold at public Vendue, on Thursday the 27th Instant April, at the Merchant's Coffee-House;

THE House and Lots lately in the

Tenure of Mr. Manuel Myers, the House fronting Stone-Street, and the Lots running thro' from said Street to Petticoat-Lane, 45 Feet in Front, 70 Feet in Rear, and about 140 Feet deep: Any Person inclining to purchase at private Sale and desirous of knowing further Particulars, may inquire of the Printer hereof.—Also to be sold by inquiring as above, a Fifth Part of 95 Feet 6 Inches, on the New Dock, fronting Capt. Doran's,—Part of the purchase Money will be expected, and a reasonable Time allowed for the Remainder.

71 73

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the American Magazine, or General Repository; published by Mr. Lewis Nichols, and printed by Messrs. William and Thomas Bradford, in Philadelphia, which began with the present Year, and continue to be published monthly, are taken in by the Printer of this Paper at the Exchange, &c.

CONDITIONS.

This Magazine will consist annually of 13 Numbers, each containing 3 sheets. The 13th Number will contain the Title Page, Index, &c. The Price to Subscribers is 13*s*. Philadelphia Money per Annum, to be paid at the Time of subscribing.

SAMUEL MORRELL,

OF the City of New-York, Shop-Keeper, intending to move into the Country, desires all those who have any Demands on him, to bring in their Accounts, and they shall be paid on sight; and all those indebted to the said Morrell, are desired to discharge the same, or they will lay him under the disagreeable Necessity of lodging their Accounts in the Hands of an Attorney.

71 74

T O B E L E T,

THE House wherein Doctor

M'Graw now lives, in Crown-Street, near the North River; the House has four Rooms on each Floor, also a Kitchen adjoining it, has a small Garden, Pump, and Cistern belonging to it: Inquire of RALPH THURMAN, next Door, or of JOHN THURMAN, in Wall-Street.

71 74

MY Character having been great-

ly traduced on Account of my having lately married one of the Soldiers to the Daughter of a worthy Citizen. I think it my Duty for the Vindication of my Character to convince the Public, by a true Representation of the Matter, that my Conduct in the Affair has been very unfairly represented, and for this Purpose I publish the following State of the Case: To the Truth of which, if requested by the Friends or Relations of the young Woman I am willing to depose.

On the 19th Day of March last, one George Webster, a Soldier, came to me with a Certificate or Licence, purporting to be a Certificate or Licence from his Captain to be married, I asked him several Questions concerning the Girl he was going to marry, whether she was bound out to a Tradesman, and whether her Parents were alive, and if it was with their Consent, and where the Woman lived? To all which he answered, that she was not bound to any one, and that it was with full Consent of her Parents, and that the Girl lived at the Ship Yards. I asked him farther, why he did not come with the Girl? He answered she was indisposed.—He returned to me on the 4th April, with a Girl, who was in a mean Dress, and with three Witnesses, I asked the Name of the Girl, which he told me, as he had done before, was Susanna Williams, and which, she being present, did not deny; upon which I began to read the Form of Marriage, and took all present for Witnesses, that there was no lawful Impediment.—Thus I proceeded and married them, under the Name of George Webster and Susanna Williams, solemnly declaring that I did not know the young Woman, nor the Parents, nor that she was a Daughter of a respectable Family in this City, as I afterwards learnt, to my great sorrow.

LAMBERTUS DE RONDE, V. D. M.

POETS CORNER.

On a Cure of the Head-Ach, by dancing with a Young Lady.
QUACK Doctors too often their Patients deceive,
 By boasted Pretensions to Skill;
 And while they the present Disorder relieve,
 Fix some more incurable Ill.
 Thus Celia by Dancing, my Head Ach reliev'd,
 And I vainly applauded her Art;
 Till at length the fair Mountebank's Cheat I per-
 For the Pain is now fixt in my Heart. (ceiv'd,

WHEREAS Cornelius Low has let his Farm at Raritan, for a short Term, and it did not suit the Person who took it, either to hire or purchase all the Stock of Cattle, and Negro Slaves, consisting of Men, Women and Children of both Sexes and different Ages, therefore the Stock and Slaves are now for Sale, or any of the Servants will be hired out by the Year, at a cheap Rate, as may be most convenient to those that want them; The Slaves were all born in this Country, and have been brought up from their Infancy to the farming Business, which they understand very well, having managed the Farm for some Years, without an Overseer: All that remains undisposed of the 17th of this Instant, will on that Day be sold at public Vendue, at the said Farm, together with Horses, Waggon, Ploughs, Harrows and farming Utensils, &c. Twelve Months Credit will be given to those that purchase to the Amount of Three Pounds and upwards, giving Security, if required, and as the Money will very probably not be wanted at the End of that Period, a longer Term may then be obtain'd, as shall be agreed on.
Raritan Landing, 3d April, 1769.

THOMAS CHARLES WILLETT,
IN Smith-Street, intends to remove on the first Day of May next, to the House wherein Doctor Farquhar now lives, the lower End of Wall-Street.
 He has for Sale, a Variety of printed Linen and Cottons in Patterns for Gowns, striped Lutealizing Silks, flower'd and plain Satins, Peonies; flower'd and plain Surfaces, and Modes, Stay-Makers Trimmings, with an Assortment of Haberdashery and Millinery Goods, which he will sell on very low Terms for Cash.

TO BE SOLD.
BY the subscriber living on the premises, a plantation containing about 437 acres pleasantly situated at the South side of Staten-Island, about a mile from the Narrows 73 acres of which are good meadow land, the rest arable, and wood land.—As the road from Simmonson's to Amboy, runs through the middle of the said plantation, it may be conveniently divided into three farms, with a sufficiency of wood-land, and meadow to each of them.—Upon the said plantation, there is a good frame house, barn, and other conveniences; with a young bearing orchard, of 500 apple trees and a variety of other fruit trees; of the best kinds.—The conditions of sale may be known by applying to—
CHARLES JANDINE 70 82
Morris-Jon, March 27th 1769.

FERDINAND.
A Large noble brown bay Stallion, near seventeen hands high, beautifully shap'd from head to croup, was brought from England in the year Sixty Six, for the improvement of the breed of horses in America. The sire of him was a fine Spanish horse (which breed is allowed by the best writers on horses to excel all others) his dam was one of the ablest hunters in England.—Will serve mares the ensuing season at Morris-Jon, in the county of Monmouth, East New-Jersey, for the sum of four pounds Proclamation, and if the mares don't prove with foal this season, they may be served again next Spring for two pounds. Mares will be taken good care of, and pastured at a reasonable rate, there are to be seen at the above place, four fine colts of Ferdinand's get, that promise well to make good able Road horses, so much wanted in this country.
MICHAEL KEARNEY.
New-Rochelle, Feb. 1st, 1769.

To the PUBLIC.
LATELY settled in this place, a French clergyman, that can be well recommended, and has opened a grammar-school, in the house late in the occupation of Mr. Abrams, wherein he proposes to teach the French language, together with geography, ancient and modern history, to the youth of both sexes.—He also intends to teach the Latin and Greek tongues, with the classics, in order to fit for the college those who are desirous of this part of education.—Proper care will be taken of the pupils' morals, and they may be boarded on very reasonable terms. The parents who will favour him with encouragement, may apply for further information, both in regard of the places of board, and manner of tuition, to the following gentlemen, viz. Judge Bleeker, and Captain Bessley, Messrs. Vallade and De Bles, or any other gent. men of the place; and in New-York of Messrs. Anthony and John. Bleeker, merchants.

To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,
In Stone-Street,
NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-
 India ditto, by the hoghead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles.

NEW-YORK: Printed by **JOHN HOLT,** at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

NEW-YORK,

Scrivener, Register and Conveyance Office,
 Established the Eleventh of June, 1764, By
JOHN COGHILL KNAPP.
 Attorney at Law, de B. R.
WHO is so much recovered from the very severe disorder, which has confined him in bed for eleven weeks past, as to attend business in the office, and will continue to give the most candid advice, in all cases of law, and equity, founded on plain reason, and the most applicable authorities: *Also* deeds and writings of every kind carefully perused, and a satisfactory opinion given thereon. *Assistance* to persons having property in England, or other distant parts, readily to recover the same: *Also* certificates, and all other vouchers, with powers of attorney, perfected under the City Seal, &c.

Persons who take upon them the execution of wills, or administration to intestates estates, regularly instructed how to act, the want of which knowledge, is often productive of great trouble and expence: *Also* advice and assistance to seafaring men, who many times being strangers, are in much need thereof.
 Bills, answers, and other proceedings in Chancery; petitions, memorials, or any particular case, drawn fully to instruction, and calculated as much as possible to effect the desired purpose: *Also*, conveyances by lease and re-lease, deeds of gift, bargain and sale, settlements to uses, &c. Articles of agreement, and co-partnership, arbitration, and other bonds, awards, assignments, affidavits, charter-parties, bottomry bills, bills of sale, mortgages, leases for years, powers of attorney, wills, &c.
 Cash often to be had on approved real, or personal security, to discount good bonds, bills or notes, and on bottomry.
 A Register Book is kept for the regular entry of estates for sale either in land, houses, or ground to build on; negroes, and white servants time; to which, purchasers may have free access.
 All other, the general business of this office effectually executed with strict secrecy, and the most immediate dispatch on such easy fees, as must prove the establishment thereof truly serviceable to the Public in general, the commonality in particular.
 P. S. Mr Knapp, humbly hopes for a continuance of the Public's protection, and that those who feelingly consider the heavy addition to certain hard circumstances, will favour him with their occasional employ.

JARVIS ROEBUCK,
CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of POT-BAXER'S-HILL, sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Prices, viz.
 LONG French corks
 Short long ditto
 Belt velvet do.
 Common fine do.
 Phila do.
 With all sorts of common Corks, and brewers do.
 He has also imported from London, callimancoes, durants, tammies and shalloons; quilted petticoats,—also a neat assortment of jewellery and grocery, together with a good assortment of shop goods; Cheshire cheese, fresh oatmeal, anchovies, capers and olives.
 N. B. Cork jackets of different prices, for swimming, which has saved many from drowning.

JOHN THURMAN, jun.
In the Femina, from London, and other Vessels, has imported a large Assortment of Goods, which he is selling at his Store in Wall-Street, the Corner of Smith-Street, at the lowest Rates for Cash, as he purchased the Goods himself from the Manufacturers,—he does not Doubt but their Cheapness will be a sufficient Recommendation to Traders and Shop Keepers to become his Customers, amongst which are,
BEST heart and club steel, gun powder F, FF, FFF, broken and green teas, Ruffia duck, Drilling's sheeting, diaper, &c. brown robes, ozonaburgs, 7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix, brown and white Pomeranians, brown holland, Silkeas, napping and clouting diaper and damask, ditto table cloths, broad and pistol lawns, white calicoes and muslins of all sorts; India Perfians, romalls, chintz, &c. a large assortment of calicoes and English chintzes; printed handkerchiefs, Holland and Hamborough long lawns, all sorts of Dutch tapes, pretties, twist, lace, muslin, necklin, inland, stitching, long, dozen, flowering, Scotch and coloured threads; a good assortment of Manchester goods, all sorts of buttons and trimmings, all sorts of Irish linens, sheeting and dowlas; a large assortment of Scotch and English knit and wove children's, men's and women's stockings; worsted and silk breeches pieces, musatees, gloves &c. caps, women's mits, &c. ribbons, Fervetings furs, gauzes, blond and thread lace; trimmings, gimp, fnales feathers, flower and other millinery, in the last taste, with figur'd modes, peonies satins, farsetts, Persians, modes, linings, mantua lutealizing, armazeen, taffeties; Barcelona handkerchiefs and crovats, sewing filks, mobair, scarf and twist of all sorts, Scotch and Wilton carpets, handkerchiefs and bindings, gartering and other Scotch goods; camblets, shalloons, stuffs, durants, &c. beardings, frizes, and other woollen goods, jewelry, Tanbridge wares, cruet frames, castors, &c.
 Black and white wampom, &c. paste buckles, ear rings, pins, plumes, sprigs, gold set rings and others.
 A good assortment of Manchester velvets and cheeks, quilts, thickets, fustians, jeans, pillows, &c.

Lately imported, and to be sold by
EDWARD LAIGHT,
 General Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery, likewise all the Articles necessary to the Currying Business, and half tanned Leather, for the Use of Vessels.
 Said LAIGHT, has at present to dispose of, a large Quantity of good Seal Leather.

ALL persons indebted to Capt. Peter Dobson, are desired to make immediate payment, to the subscriber, and those who have any demands, to bring in their accounts to
EDWARD LAIGHT.

SAMUEL BROOME, and Co.

Have the following Goods to sell, on the most reasonable Terms, at their Store in New-York, viz.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| B ROAD cloth in half pieces of all colours
Yard wide frises and fearnoughts
Pennsions & half thick
Embossed ferges
White swanskin
Blue and drab kerseys
Brown, blue and mix'd forfeit cloth
Black Manchester velvet, drab and blue do.
Half yard & half ell lastings
Black figur'd draw-boys
Thickset and dy'd pillow
Black fattenets
Stocking breeches pieces
Men's women's & children's stockings
1/2 and yard wide cotton checks, yard and 1/2, and 1/2 do.
1/2 nail, 10 nail, 1/2, 1/2 and yard wide check linen handkerchiefs
Printed blue and red do.
Spotted blandaes
Bed hunts
Striped damascus
Striped holland
Tammies, durants and callimancoes of all colours
Plain Venetian poplins
Striped do.
Flower'd do.
Meckinburgs
Check'd & striped camblet
Brocaded durants, and a large assortment of other handseome figur'd stuffs
London camblets
Plain and figur'd ribbons
1/2 and yard wide Irish linens
Dowlas
English and Scotch ozonaburgs
1/2 and yard wide plain lawn
1/2 and yard wide cambrick
1/2 yard wide, 3-4 and 6-4 striped & flower'd lawn
Needle work'd lawn
Needle work'd lawn aprons and ruffles
Strip'd & flower'd border'd Kenting handkerchiefs
Plain black gauze
Flower'd white do.
Black taffaties
Satin pelong
Black and green narrow Persian
Black bombaseen
Black silk crape
Silverets and muslins
Best Belladine sewing filks
London quality
Shoe binding
Scotch thread of all numbers
Silk ferrits
Silk and hair and scarf twist
Baker buttons
Silk and hair and scarf do. of all colours
Black trolly lace
Cap lace
Scarlet cord
Knee garters
Double purple callicoes | Women's and children's fans
Women's shoes
Wares best Scotch snuff
Men's castor and felt hats
Women's gloves and mits
Men's gloves
Black and colour'd worsted mits
Cloves, mace, Cinamon, nutmegs
Clouting diaper
Ruffia do.
Diaper table cloths
Ruffia sheeting and drilling
Men's cotton and worsted caps
Large and small pins
Needles, common and White Chapel
Buckram
Saddle cloth
3-8 and 3-4 Irish sheeting
Colour'd threads
Black silk cravats
Writing paper
Bonnet paper
Striped blankets
Necklaces & black beads of various sorts
Large bibles
Testaments, Primers
Fisher's Young Man's best Companion
Entick's dictionary
One quire blank books
Sealing wax and wafers
Ink powder
Looking glasses
Bone & sham buck knives and forks
Ebony handle, silver cap'd do. in cases
Carving knives & forks
Cutteaux, butcher's knives,
Pen knives
Spotted handle do.
Taylor's shears and scissars
Carpenter's hammer
Shoemaker's do.
Lathing do.
Bellowes
Gimblets dd.
worm & common
Spike do. and Tap borer
1/2 inch, 1/2 inch, 1/2 inch, 1/2 inch, 1/2 inch & augers
Compasses, common and steel pointed
Iron candlesticks
Brass ball'd do.
H and HL hinges
Table do.
Dovetail do.
Butt do. chest do.
Cruet frames
Shoe plucers and Nippers
Shoe knives
Stamp'd and common awl blades
Clothing do.
Pegging do.
Awl hatts
Thumb latches
Cubboard locks
Chest do.
Double spring do.
Pad do. splinter do. stock do.
Plain irons
Broad and narrow Chisels
Mortice do.
Boston do.
Paring do.
Gouges
Common hand saws
Steel plate do. tenon do. fish do. | Dovetail saws
Compass do.
Taylor's thimbles
Women's boxes
Snuff boxes
Pinchbeck shoe & knee buckles
Steel shoe & knee do.
Hard metal do.
Horfewhips
Iron strews
Brass cocks, with or without keys
Steel shufflers
Snaffle bits
Ditto bridles
Brass chair nails
Brass handles and escutcheons
Brass knobs
Brass and copper warming pans
Temple spectacles
7 by 9 window glass
Threesquare, half round & flat files
Rasps
Coarse and fine tooth horn combs
Ivory do.
Razors
Fish hooks large and small
Pencils
Sithes and fitches
Pewter table spoons
Tea do.
Three pint bottles
Corks
Battin brads
Trunk nails
Hob nails
1/2 oz. and 1/4 oz. tacks
Spring belts
Fine round do. from 4 to 9 inches
Iron squares
Curtain rings
Hooks and hinges
Chimney hooks
Brass cleak pins
Japan'd do.
Key rings
Desk suits
Rat & mouse traps
Iron wire
Sleeve buttons of all sorts
Gunter scales
Drawing knives
Lacquer'd and gilt buttons
Hard metal do.
Horn do.
Brass pepper boxes
Brass tuff nails
Girth buckles
Large and small white fetts
Brass castors
Table ketches
Bell bolts
Brass and steel watch keys
Watch seals
Wool cards
Marking irons
Stone sleeve buttons set in silver
Passe ear-rings
Mock garnets
Stone set in dp.
Stone set hair pins
Smelling bottles
Coral bells
Hooks and eyes
Green silk purses
Ivory bodkins
Bone nutmeg graters
Morocco pocket books
Rings for necklaces
Chrystal bosom buckles
Men's & women's stirrop irons
Nails
Curry combs
Spanish whiting
Cart boxes
Frying pans
Sheathing paper
&c. &c. &c. |
|---|--|---|

SUPPL

BOSTON JOURNAL OF OCCASIONAL GENTLEMEN

A particular excited mind is down in Character whole at large, and second time, you may correct Copy: As Nature, you are required Paper.
 March 3d. 1769
 No. 11 Circular.
 Gentlemen,
 The King having of his Colonies have ben upon them to c and Assemblies either gers, which they have principal Secretaries mand from his Majesty's Plea Pretence whatever, any Copies or Extra shall receive from h of State, unless you Directions for so do

Governor and Co of the Colony of Rhode-Island.
 One cannot but ed for the Direction alone, and requir upon any Pretence Copies or Extracts of State; without t Governor and Com have been no Diffi Disbance to the S partment, if some o and forever concea Bernard requiring t Massachusetts in case have been kept secret in Parliament, with order to command its Grenville spake of Commons, as an un Had this Letter new Massachusetts House of State would have Trouble sav'd to his in their Attempt to never design'd to be rection only for the rected to him, and it was laid before and so became a M bly, as fully as if Tho' through the ten firms of the N ed Effect. How fa Intention of the S but leave this dark themselves.

It is to be with'd, Officers at Home w and founded upon the Constitution of and Temper, and might be made n Country.—We h ders to the G Assembly of that P to his Pleasure, Whereas it is an in to sit on its own Power of any Gove Mistakes, and many portance, that have of the British Gov to the several Co themselves, founded Government, tho' violable, and not to ciples.—For if t no Laws repugnant at least equally rea make none for the essential Rights, as

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1371.

[THURSDAY APRIL 13, 1769.]

BOSTON, March 4.
JOURNAL OF OCCURRENCES, continued.

A Gentleman from Swansea, writes,—
Being a Spectator, at the setting of
the Assembly at Providence, I had an
Opportunity, of hearing the publick
Letters read,—among others, one in
particular excited my Curiosity; I therefore took
it down in Characters, from which I wrote the
whole at large, and having heard the same read a
second time, you may be assured the following is a
correct Copy: As it is of a pretty extraordinary
Nature, you are requested to insert it in your use-
ful Paper.

March 3d. 1769. Yours,
No. 11 Circular, Duplicate.
Whitehall, September 2d. 1768.

Gentlemen,
The King having observed that the Governors
of his Colonies have, upon several Occasions, taken
upon them to communicate to their Councils
and Assemblies, either the Whole or Parts of Let-
ters, which they have received from his Majesty's
principal Secretaries of State: I have it in Com-
mand from his Majesty, to signify to you, that it
is his Majesty's Pleasure, that you do not upon any
Pretence whatever, communicate to the Assembly,
any Copies or Extracts of such Letters, as you
shall receive from his Majesty's principal Secretary
of State, unless you have his Majesty's particular
Directions for so doing. I am Gentlemen,
Your

Governor and Company most obedient
of the Colony of humble Servant,
Rhode-Island. Hillsborough.

One cannot but observe, that this Letter intend-
ed for the Direction of the Governor's Conduct
alone, and requiring him not to communicate
upon any Pretence whatever, to the Assemblies,
Copies or Extracts of Letters from the Secretaries
of State, without special Leave, is directed to the
Governor and Company. And it might perhaps
have been no *Diservice* to Government, and no
Dishonour to the Secretary for the American De-
partment, if some of his Letters had been totally
and forever concealed. His Letter to Governor
Bernard requiring him to *dissolve the Assembly* of
Massachusetts in case of *Non-resolving*, had better
have been kept secret.—The Secretary was charged
in Parliament, with threatening a Corporation in
order to command its Decisions; even Mr. George
Grenville spake of this Order, in the House of
Commons, as an *unwarrantable Stretch of Power*.
Had this Letter never been communicated to the
Massachusetts House, this Charge on the Secretary
of State would have been avoided, and much
Trouble sav'd to himself, as well as to his Friends,
in their Attempt to vindicate it. They said it was
never design'd to be communicated, and was a Di-
rection only for the Governor's Conduct, being di-
rected to him, and not to the House.—But
it was laid before the House, by the Governor,
and so became a Menace in Form to a free Assem-
bly, as fully as if it had been directed to them:
Tho' through the Virtue and never to be forgot-
ten firmness of the Members, it had not the intend-
ed Effect. How far G. B. mislook or exceeded the
Intention of the Secretary, I pretend not to say,
but leave this dark point to be settled between
themselves.

It is to be wish'd, that the Letters from the great
Officers at Home were more carefully attended to,
and founded upon a more accurate Knowledge of
the Constitution of the Colonies, their true State
and Temper, and the Methods by which they
might be made most serviceable to the Parent
Country.—We have heard that L. H. gave Or-
ders to the G—r of P—a, in Case the
Assembly of that Province did not act conformably
to his Pleasure, immediately to dissolve them.
Whereas it is an inherent Privilege of that House,
to sit on its own Adjournments, and not in the
Power of any Governor to dissolve them.—Such
Mistakes, and many others of much greater Im-
portance, that have taken Place, shewing the *Wisdom*
of the British Government, in granting originally
to the several Colonies, a Government among
themselves, founded upon its own happy Model.—A
Government, tho' subordinate, yet sacred and in-
violable, and not to be controul'd in its grand Prin-
ciples.—For if the Colonies, are bound to make
no Laws repugnant to those of Great-Britain, it is
at least equally reasonable that Great-Britain should
make none for the Colonies, inconsistent with their
essential Rights, as British Subjects, and repugnant

to the Spirit and first Principles of the British Con-
stitution.

March 5. Letters from South-Carolina, men-
tion, That if the Revenue Acts, for the Repeal
whereof, this whole Continent have earnestly and
unanimously petitioned, be not speedily repealed, the
generality of the People of that Province, will
strictly adhere to several Resolutions they have
lately entered into, for establishing Oeconomy, in-
couraging provincial Labour, and keeping more
Money in the Colonies; amongst which, are the
following. 1st. Not to purchase or cause to be
purchased, any Goods whatever, imported from
G. B. except Hard Ware. 2d. To go heartily to
work in manufacturing their own, and Negroes
Clothing. 3d. To avoid as much as possible, the
purchasing of new Negroes. 4th. To give all pos-
sible Encouragement to the Importation of such
Goods (not prohibited) as are manufactured in oth-
er of his Majesty's Colonies. 5th. Totally to
disuse all Kinds of Mourning, &c.

We have also the Pleasure of being adviced
from Philadelphia, that their Merchants were a-
bout signing Articles, not to import any more
English Goods, and that there was no Doubt of
their abiding by them. The Friends of America on
the other side the Water, having clearly pointed it
out to them, as a Measure absolutely necessary to be
immediately taken, if they would hope for a full
Redress of our present Grievances.

March 6. The quartering Troops upon British
Americans, in Time of Peace, is quite repugnant
to the Bill of Rights, and a Measure that al-
ways has been considered as an intolerable Griev-
ance, by a free People.—Bold and daring as
the present M—rs have shewn themselves, in
the rapid Inroads they have made upon the British
Constitution; they have yet modestly aimed at
saving Appearances, with Respect to the Troops
that have been cruelly intruded upon this Town.—
A Pretence has been framed, that the Aid of the
Military was absolutely necessary to preserve Or-
der in the Town, and support the civil Magistrate
in the execution of his Duty; and the M—y
have declared to the World that they were to act
no otherwise than as their Assistants. This Ce-
vering, which the M—y have endeavoured to
wrap themselves in, has proved too scanty for the
Purpose; and the cloven Foot is visible to every
American. Preceding Articles in this Journal,
evinced what Friends the Military have proved to
the Peace and Order of the Town, and the follow-
ing Relation, among others, will satisfy the Pub-
lick, what kind of Support the civil Magistrate can
reasonably expect from such a Quarter.

As some Sailors were passing near Mr. Justice
Ruddock's House, the other Night, with a Woman
in Company, they were met by a Number of Sol-
diers, one of whom, as usual with those People,
claimed the Woman for his Wife; this soon brought
on a Battle in which the Sailors were much bruised,
and a Young Man of the Town, who was only
a Spectator, received a considerable Wound on his
Head; a great Cry of Murder, brought out the
Justice, and his Son, into the Street; when the
former who is a Gentleman of Spirit, immediately
laid his Hands, upon two of the Assaultants, and
called out to one who pretended to be an Officer,
and all other Persons present, requiring them in
his Majesty's Name to assist him as a Magistrate,
in securing those Rioters; instead of this, he was
presently surrounded with thirty or forty Soldiers,
who had their Bayonets in their Hands, notwith-
standing the unreasonable Time of Night; some of
whom endeavoured to loose his Hold, of the Per-
sons he had seized, but not being able to do it,
they then made at him with their Fists and Bayo-
nets; when he received such Blows as obliged him
to seek his Safety by Flight; they struck down a
young Woman at his Door holding out a Candle,
and followed him and Son into the Entry-way of
his House with their Bayonets, uttering the most
profane and abusive Language, and swearing they
would be the Death of them both; upon the first At-
tack given to the Magistrate, one of the Persons
present posted away to the Town-House, and ac-
quainted the commanding Officer of the Picquet
Guard, of what was taking Place; but it seems
that Officer did not apprehend himself at Liberty
to order a party out to secure, or disperse those
riotous drunken Soldiers; Application was also
made to the Chief Justice, but it proved as ineffectual.
Due Enquiry is making for the Discovery of those
daring Offenders, in Order to their being presented
to the Grand Jury, a Bayonet wrested from one of

the Pursuers in the Entry, may lead to the Know-
ledge of the Owner, and be a Means of procuring
Proof.—This Magistrate who has before shewn
himself to be an Enemy to every Kind of Riot and
disorder; has had many Threats lately thrown
out against him, and suffered no little Insult and
Disquiet: The other Evening a petty Officer of
one of the Ships of War, who had knocked down
a married Woman of this Town, as she was quiet-
ly passing the Streets, was brought before him; and
being reproved for his indecent Speech and Be-
haviour, on Trial, he swore, that he would run his
Jack-Knife through the Magistrate's Heart, where-
upon the Justice committed him to Gaol; soon
after as several Fishermen were coming out of a
Tavern in the same Part of the Town, they were
assaulted by a Corporal and some Soldiers, who
wounded one of the Fishermen very grievously,
they were soon apprehended, and brought before
the said Justice, who was kept up the chief Part
of the Night on the Occasion. In short, Disorders
and Violences, are so increasing, that it is said this
Magistrate is intending an Application to his Ma-
jesty's Council, for their Countenance and Assis-
tance, in raising and arming such a Number of
the Inhabitants as may be sufficient to secure him-
self and the Inhabitants from receiving any
future Insults from Lord H—G—gh's mili-
tary Peace Preservers.

March 7. The Inhabitants of the New Eng-
land Governments really seems in earnest to pro-
mote Industry, by encouraging home Manufactures;
for this we are under the greatest Advantages, hav-
ing Wool, Flax and other raw Materials in Plenty,
and the Quantity annually increasing; new and
skilful Artizans are daily multiplying upon us, and
may already find full employ.—In Rhode-Island,
it is now expected that Gentlemen in Office recom-
mend themselves to their Constituents, by encour-
aging and patronizing their own Manufactures,
and so earnest are many of the Inhabitants to save
their Country from Ruin, that they have resolved
not to give their Votes for any of the Candidates
at their ensuing Election, who do not appear prin-
cipally clothed in Cloth manufactured either in
that, or other American Colonies.—Connecticut
is in a like Respect, become an Example worthy
of Imitation, their Clergy and those in Office a-
mong them, pride themselves in being clothed by
the Industry of their Wives and Children, with
the Wool and Flax of their own Growth.—The
People of New-Hampshire, are making Progress
in their Manufactures, and it is with as much Plea-
sure, as Truth, we can tell the World, that
the Inhabitants of the Massachusetts, already pro-
vide themselves with the chief Part of their neces-
sary Clothing.—Several well approved Schemes
are now set on Foot in Boston, for the Employ-
ment of our Poor, under very able Direction,—
a great Number of Suits of Homespun Cloth are
subscribed for, by its principal Gentlemen.—The
Clergy and Men in Office thro' the Province, coun-
tenance and encourage this Spirit of Industry; and
the Man, be his Family or Estate ever so distin-
guish'd, is now more respected with an honest home
made Garment, than if he were clad with
the most gaudy Attire of the East. These are
some of the happy Effects, flowing from the inju-
dicious Burdens and Restrictions laid upon our
foreign Trade; and the Resentment which Ameri-
cans have taken, at having their Assemblies dis-
solv'd for not complying with the Mandates of a
M—r, and at the Steps taken to dragoon rather
than reason us into a Submission to the late Mea-
sures of A—d—n.

March 8. The following Letter from a Gentle-
man in Connecticut, does in a sprightly Manner,
convey the Sentiments of the most judicious in the
several Colonies, respecting the late violent and
affrontive Measures of Ad—n, and their Hopes
of the happy Tendency they may finally have to
promote the Trade and establish the Liberties of
North-America.

"I am glad the Troops are come and, believe
their Arrival will be for the Health of this Coun-
try.—There is a great deal of Oratory in the
Glitter of Arms; and a few Ships of War con-
tain all the Arts of Persuasion. A Cannon Ball
carries with it, solid and weighty Arguments;
and a Thrust in the Side with a Bayonet, will give
Conviction in a Moment. I imagine we are now
convinced of the Necessity of leaving off Trade
with the People of Great-Britain, and the Danger
of meddling with their Manufactures, till they are
in a better Humour, and will rescind their Refo-

Supplement Extraordinary to the New-York Journal, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1371.

[THURSDAY APRIL 13, 1769.]

V I E N N A, January 11.
LETTERS from Constantinople of the 16th of December advise, that the English Ambassador there had delivered a second memorial to the Porte, in order to procure the liberty of the Sieur Obreskow, the Russian Resident. He therein represented, that in case the said Resident, who is known to be in a very bad state of health, should happen to die, the public would look upon that event to have been premeditated by the Government, which would bring upon the Porte the reproach of all other Powers; and that besides, if during the course of the war, any Ottoman Nobleman, should be taken prisoner by the Russians, he would be exposed, by way of a reprisal, to the same fate. These remonstrances have produced this good effect, that the Russian Resident and his retinue have been removed to the house of the keeper of the Castle of the Seven Towers, where they are much more happily lodged.

Constantinople, Dec. 16. The ardour with which the preparations of war are carried on with Russia, makes it sufficiently apparent that the Porte pays very little regard to the insinuations of the ministers from some foreign powers who would inspire her with pacific sentiments. The authority of the new Grand Vizir is very great, besides a very numerous retinue, the chancery of state, the department of the finances, and several other public officers, with all the state papers from the beginning of the present century, are ordered to follow him; the offices of the department of foreign affairs have received the same orders, greatly to the dissatisfaction of the ministers, who reside here, from the Christian powers, who are by this order obliged to send their chief Interpreter to the army, besides the delay of public business, which must naturally ensue.

A body of 7000 men, commanded by Hali Bey, and another of 6000, commanded by Fiesch Ulla-Pacha, Beglerbey of Natolia, are upon the march, and expected soon at Adrianople. The rest of the Asiatic troops are to embark near the Dardanelles, in order to be transported by the Black Sea to Gallipoli, because they do too much mischief when they pass through the suburbs of this capital. We learn from all parts of the empire, that the several commanders in chief, vie with each other in providing the most costly field equipages, in order to appear with splendor.

The Grand Signor has demanded of the Jews, Greeks and Armenians, established in this city, a contribution of 650,000 piasters.

Peterburg, Dec. 30. The diligence with which the troops of the Empress are supplied with all sorts of necessaries, gives us hopes that they will be able to open the campaign before the Turks, and even to carry the seat of war into their territories. It is assured that Prince Repnin, our ambassador at Warsaw, will be recalled from thence. The Empress will certainly continue to entertain a perfect good understanding with the King, and the foundation part of the Republic of Poland, her Imperial majesty having the defence of that kingdom as much at heart as that of her own.

Warsaw, Jan. 7. Even the Turks are struck with Horror at the Barbarities daily committed by the Confederates upon the Diffidants; the body of Capt. Godin, who was murdered by the Confederates of Bar, continued without burial for several days, and was exposed by those Barbarians to be devoured by dogs.

Madrid, Jan. The Court has received Advice, that on the 15th of October, a terrible storm happened at the Havanna, which continued for three hours. Near 1000 persons lost their lives. Among whom were great Numbers of negroes; most of the Sugar plantations were entirely destroyed; and most of the ships upon the coast were driven on shore. The damage is computed at 3,000,000 Piasters.

Paris, Jan. 15. It is said that several of our Officers of Artillery have obtained leave to serve in the Turkish army; that is, to act against the Russians.

L O N D O N.

Feb. 6. It is said that, for the future, none, but persons of high rank and character, will be appointed Governors of the British colonies in America.

—From *virtue* first began,
The difference that distinguish'd man from man;
He claim'd no title by descent of blood.
But that which made him noble, made him good.

Letters from the Danube say, "The Turks have committed such excesses in Wallachia and Moldavia, that the inhabitants, losing all patience, have come to blows with several of them in divers parts."

Feb. 6. The Hague Gazette, of Jan. 30, contradicts the account, which was so confidently given, of the treaty between the Porte and several Christian powers.

February 6, 1769.

"The doors of the House of Commons are now shut against every Body but members.—Whilst the legislature hath many important matters to attend to which require immediate discussion, the Commons were employed all last week, night and day (for they sat every day till two, three and four in the morning) on Mr. Wilkes's affair; and on Saturday (the fourth) he was expelled between two and three in the morning. He avowed the prefatory remarks to Lord Weymouth's letter, which is the first reason assigned in the following resolution for his expulsion, which is copied from their Journals, viz.

"That John Wilkes, Esq; a member of this House, who hath, at the Bar of this House, confessed himself to be the author and publisher of what this House has resolved to be an insolent, scandalous and seditious libel, and who has been convicted in the Court of King's Bench, of having printed and published a seditious libel, and three obscene and impious libels, and, by the judgment of said court, has been sentenced to undergo twenty-two months imprisonment, and is now in execution under the said judgment, be expelled this House."

"This resolution was carried, upon a division, by 219 to 137, and a new writ is issued for electing another member in his room. But as they passed no vote of disqualification, he will doubtless be re-chosen, and in that case this business will be, in part, to do over again; so far I mean, as respects the propriety of his sitting in the House."

"George Grenville was among those who voted against his expulsion; observing, that upon the first point, respecting Lord Weymouth, it was an offence against a private man, and was cognizable and punishable by the common law; and that with regard to the other two, he was now suffering the judgment of the Court of King's Bench; that he wished lenitive measures to be followed, in order to quiet the minds of the public, and to render him of no consequence; and that Wilkes himself was so sensible of this, that he wished for nothing more ardently than persecution, and would be disappointed, if he had it not.

"Thus this matter stands at present. Wilkes has since published a most extraordinary address to the Freeholders of Middlesex, a copy of which I send you. He seems now to be absolutely desperate, and resolved either to bring down upon his head the whole vengeance of the Legislature, or, to bully the Ministry into an accommodation with him.—We shall see how it will terminate."

Jan. 10. By a letter from the island of St. Christopher's we are assured, that the assembly have voted five hundred Johannes's of 11. 6s. each as a present to John Wilkes, Esq;

Jan. 14. We hear, a hundred Gentlemen have actually entered into a subscription of twelve Guineas each, to be renewed annually for the benefit of a certain illustrious Patriot.

It is reported, as an actual fact, that in the West-India islands, and a part of America, the sum of nine thousand pounds has been raised by subscription, as a present to Mr. Wilkes, "to enable him the better to preserve his Patriotism and Independence."

It is observable that scarce any Assembly in America or the West Indies is now sitting: That of Jamaica seems to have led the way for all the Leeward Islands, as that of Boston has done for all America.

Jan. 14. The Molly, Denny, from Virginia, was run down by the Magna Charta, Dodge, in Madeira Road, and entirely lost.

Jan. 17. Some dispatches said to be received on Wednesday night at the Russian Ambassador's, bring an account of the Russians having intercepted a large body of Tartars, with the great Chan's son at their head, and totally defeated them.

In the Brussels Gazette of Jan. 9, which arrived this day, is the following article: "London, Dec. 30. It is said that endeavours are using to accommodate the differences between the Ministry and Mr. Wilkes, and to put an end to the contest which too much engages the application of government at

this present conjuncture, when the affairs of Europe in general, and that of this kingdom and its Colonies, in particular, are of such a nature as to engage their utmost attention."

Jan. 11. By letters from Vienna we are assured, that the Pacha of Bosnia, commander of the Turkish troops in the province Montenegro, has settled matters on an amicable footing with Stephano the celebrated adventurer.

Jan. 19. It is said, that by the death of the late Mrs. Mead, a fortune of near 100,000l. devolves to the wife and daughter of John Wilkes, Esq;

The friends of the colonies and nation in general, are in high spirits, as affairs are said to be likely to terminate to the mutual satisfaction of all parties.

Jan. 19. The last letters from Warsaw say, "All the advices we receive from the frontiers next to Turkey agree, that there are no Tartars on this side the Niester, that the Confederates of Bar who are returned into Podolia, are not more than 500 in number, and that they commit no excesses."

The Stewart of one great man, and Agent of another, have both disappeared, on account of orders being given for taking them into custody, for having hired some of the fellows concerned in the Brentford riot.

Jan. 19. It is said a petition of a very singular nature has, within these few days, been sent from America, to be delivered to a certain great personage.

Jan. 21. It is assured that Mr. Serjeant Glynn, the present truly worthy Representative of Middlesex, having in part fulfilled his promise to the public, of "bringing the charge down to the hires and hired," is now furnished with sufficient materials to fulfil his promise with respect to the former; in consequence of which he is determined, that, notwithstanding their greatness, they shall not break the laws with impunity, no more than the unfortunate hirelings, which they employed and seduced to break the most sacred laws of the community.

Jan. 23. It is now confidently reported, that the fleet fitting out for the Mediterranean is to proceed farther up, and to bombard a certain capital city. This is said to be at the requisition of a certain power in alliance with Great-Britain.

We are told, that two eminent lawyers are preparing a peculiar charge against a popular gentleman (the heads of which have been shewn) to be laid before the proper powers; with reasons there-to annexed, why immediate steps should not be taken to procure the banishment of the said gentleman from his Majesty's realms for ever.

It was this day reported, that an Ambassador is expected from the Grand Signor to the court of Great Britain—And that our court will remain entirely neuter in the present dispute between the Empress of Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

We learn from Berlin, that his Prussian Majesty has received some very important dispatches from Constantinople, which it is thought, will occasion affairs on the continent to bear a face very different from what has been generally imagined.

Jan. 23. By letters from Corsica, we are informed of a fresh defeat which the French have met with in that Island, near the bridge of Bivincio; having been obliged to retire with great loss towards Furiani. The Corsicans after pursuing the enemy some time, and making prisoners a major, several subaltern officers, and many soldiers, returned to their intrenchments, where they hourly expected their general with 600 men, to enter into the province of Nebbio, having formed the project of entirely driving out the French.

Jan. 24. There are many more persons concerned in the late affair at Brentford, than may be either safe or prudent to mention. These things must be left to time and Justice to discover and punish.

Jan. 26. At a meeting held yesterday of a considerable number of the electors of the city and liberty of Westminster, at the great room over Exeter Exchange in the Strand, the following instructions to the Right Hon. Earl Percy and the Hon. Edwin Sandy, Representatives in Parliament for that city and liberty, were agreed to, and are to be presented to them by a committee of the electors appointed for that purpose:

"Gentlemen,
"We the electors of the city and liberty of Westminster, direct and instruct you our Representatives in Parliament,

First, To endeavour to continue to us, and to confirm our old constitutional rights of Juries, to the general exclusion of proceedings by information and attachment.

Second, To promote a strict parliamentary inquiry into the transactions of the military in St. Georges's fields, on Tuesday the tenth of May last.

Third, To promote a like inquiry into the riot and murders committed at Brentford on the eighth of last December.

Fourth, To examine into the administration of justice in this city and liberty, particularly into the present state of the commission of the peace.

Fifth, As far as in your power, to promote an inquiry into the rights of the public to the territorial revenue arising from the conquests in India.

Sixth, And we do strongly insist, that you never cease your endeavours to promote a Parliamentary inquiry into the case and grievances of John Wilkes, Esq; and to vindicate and support the rights of the people who have elected him their Representative."

At the above meeting Mr. Humphry Coates being present, was called on to take the Chair, which in compliance with the Gentlemen's request he did. Mr. Martyn, Attorney, then moved the above instructions successively.

At this meeting there was but one dissenting voice.

Jan. 30. Yesterday morning about thirty of the most respectable livery of London waited on the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, to request his Lordship would summon a common-Hall, to consider of instructions to be presented to their members at this alarming crisis; when his Lordship very obligingly appointed to morrow le'night, the 10th instant for the assembling of the livery.

We hear that the freeholders of the county of Essex will soon have a meeting at Clemsford, to consider of instructions to be given to their representatives in parliament.

We hear that the city of Bristol, and the other capital places in the kingdom, are impatiently waiting the sense of the city of London, with respect to the giving of instructions to their members, that it may be followed throughout the kingdom; as the only vigorous, constitutional, and most effectual step that can be taken, in the present critical and divided situation of our internal affairs.

It is said that instructions are coming up from several parts of North and South Wales to their representatives.

It is now said that the petition of a certain popular gentleman, which before was reduced to two points only, has been totally thrown out; so that his design whatever it may have been, in presenting it, has intirely miscarried.

It is apprehended by some persons, that Mr. Alderman Wilkes will soon take up his residence in the strongest house in the city.

It is whispered that some letters of great importance, and bad tendency, which were written in the spring to the friends of a certain patriot in America, have been intercepted, and are intended to serve as matter effectually to put an end to his popularity.

They write from Cadiz, that a great number of ship carpenters are at constant work, in building several new Spanish men of war of the line which are ordered to be fitted out for sea, immediately on being launched from the stocks.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna.

"The news of war, which spreads consternation in all other countries, produces here a quite contrary effect; for the joy of the people is inexpressible, and one would think, from their preparations, that they were rather going to a fair than to war. These preparations are in general very brilliant, and the people, in emulation of their superiors, strive to exceed each other in their equipages. The tents of the Grandees are of gold and silver stuff, and their standards are of satin; near all their arms are mounted with silver; and they take with them their most valuable effects, and large sums of money, which most of them borrow till the end of the campaign, promising then to repay it with the prisoners they shall have made. Nevertheless, it is presumed that all this apparatus of luxury will prove a misfortune to them; and that these effects, with which they burthen themselves, will only serve to augment the booty they are preparing for the Russians.

From the Gazetteer, of February 3.

To the PRINTER.

OF all the Creeds which have been obtruded on the world, there is none, in my opinion, so truly contradictory and contemptible as the Political Creed. This Creed has been of late varied and contorted, so as hardly three days together to be false. Of this truth we have had the most glaring and most convincing proofs. We have been given to believe that riots are of the most destructive tendency; that a number of people collected together unarmed are rioters, combined to overturn the constitution, and subvert all law and order; that to quell these, there is an absolute necessity to call in the military power: that killing the lookers on, as well as actors, is not murder, but meritorious, doing duty, and a most commendable service: that such

lookers on, or passers by, are equally guilty as aiders and abettors. We have been given to believe also, that the power of the crown and dignity of government are defiled and trampled on: that the people are licentious and intoxicated; and that their licentiousness arises from an excess of liberty, and a relaxation of the nerves of government; in consequence of which the most flagrant acts have been committed. We have been given to believe all this; and have seen the most vigorous, arbitrary, and oppressive measures pursued to remedy this great evil. We have seen the military introduced against a parcel of unarmed people; and we have been told, it was to assist the civil magistrate. We have seen a set of armed ruffians hired on the Brentford occasion; and they also we are told, were to assist the civil magistrate. We have heard of a soldier pensioned for murder, and we have seen murder committed, and government take no notice of the offence. We have seen a reward offered by authority, for the discoverer of the man who cut No. 45 on another's door; but no reward from that quarter, for discovery of the murderers of Clarke, or their hirers. We have seen a man committed for writing 45, but no one committed or imprisoned, by order of administration, for the riots and disorders at Brentford. We have seen ministers influence exerted, and the dependants on government—hiring armed ruffians to overturn the foundation of the constitution, the freedom of elections, and to abuse, in the most outrageous manner, the peace officers, and harmless freeholders, peaceably collected to give their voices for a representative. We have seen murder committed by those ruffians, and the most able lawyers of the crown employed to defend the murderers. We have seen those lawyers endeavouring, by every quirk, juggle, or piece of chicanery, to clear the guilty, and throw the odium on the innocent; while those whom it should concern, have suffered, as much as possible, the concealment of the culprits and their crimes. And lastly, we have seen the most trivial misdemeanors severely punished, the most atrocious crimes overlooked and disregarded, and even murderers protected and rewarded. When we are told to believe the first part, with what indignation must we hear the latter, so very contradictory, more especially when our minds tell us further, that the whole is to support the dignity of government, and give strength to the relaxed sinews of the constitution. In short, who can believe but that the whole sum and substance of our political creed, and the resolutions of our rulers, are to be comprehended in these few words:

We'll find ye work,
G—l—m, Mac Quirk;
Kill'em Kill'em,
Mac Quirk, G—l—m.

BOSTON, April 3.

The Prosecutions which have been for some Time carried on, in the Court of Admiralty here, against John Hancock, Esq; Capt. Malcolm, and some other Gentlemen of this Town, we hear were last Week drept by the Council for the Crown.

NEW-LONDON, March 31.

We hear that Mr. Samuel Dutton, of Millington, has discovered a Method to find out Longitude at Sea; the same Person has also found out a Method by which the Latitude at Sea may be found at any Time after Sun half an Hour high.—These Discoveries, which are the Effect of six Years Study, are now preparing to be sent to the Board of Admiralty in London.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.

Extract of a Letter from London, Dec. 30.

"As to politics; things are at present in such an unsettled Way, that there is no forming any true judgment in whose hands the administration of our affairs shall be, even for the ensuing week. There seems, indeed, to be neither spirit nor concert in the Ministry, but every member of it throws out what occurs to himself, without adopting any plan of conduct, appearing only concerned each for himself, lest his own popularity should suffer by the part he should take in this ridiculous squabble. I will not name any of the leaders in the Administration that behave in this manner, because they appear to me to be all alike culpable in this respect. Their only excuse is, the precarious Tenor upon which each holds his station, founded upon the repeated changes which have taken place during the present reign, and a strong suspicion, that the same secret influence, which is supposed to have occasioned these, still prevails. Whether this is really the case or not, I will not pretend to say; tho' I am rather inclined to think, there is some cause to apprehend it as they suspect. But however this may be, I cannot think that things will remain long in the present posture. Fresh changes begin again to be talked of; and as Lord C—m, from motives best known to himself, hath not only resigned his place of Privy Seal, but is now openly reconciled to his brothers, Lord T—e and G—e G—le, a coalition may possibly be formed between them and the R—m party, and they may be joined, perhaps, by the Duke of B—m and his friends; and in that case they must carry all before them, and form a Ministry, which being superior to any influence whatever, either open or secret, may have some chance for permanency. It is, in truth, a melancholy consideration, that after having tried almost every man in the kingdom, who is a candidate for public employment, there should not be found one fit to take the lead, or that can procure the full and absolute direction of affairs, as has been usual in former reigns. The Duke of G—n. I have some reason to think, has been long tired of his present station. If C—m comes in again, it must be as before, on his own terms; and I must own, he ap-

pears to be the only man to whom the rest can be brought to submit, and who can restore that vigour to administration, so necessary on all occasions, but more particularly at present; the want of which hath well nigh ruined our affairs. Till some alteration takes place, nothing can be settled, I am afraid, with respect to your American affairs, which lie over at present in a very disagreeable situation. I cannot, indeed, conceive why the matter is not taken up in some shape or other, unless it be that they wait for the expected changes, and are desirous that the odium attending the enquiry, may devolve on their successors.

"Nothing is yet settled with the East-India Company. The Administration and the Directors have been haggling together all this while. It is said, (but I will not vouch for the truth of the assertion) that they are to pay the Government £500,000 a year, and to be allowed to increase their dividends by degrees to 12 and a half per cent. I can hardly think they are in circumstances to do this. Affairs in India are far from being in a settled state. The expense of their army there, which, including the troops composed of the Natives, amount 78,000 men is enormous; and the difficulties attending the investment of their revenue, insurmountable. If you add to all this, the differences among the proprietors at home, with regard to the general management, and the choice of directors, and the universal rapacity of all their servants abroad, who now find means to acquire independent fortunes after two or three years service, by means far from justifiable, and which probably tend to render the English name odious with the natives of that country, you will not think much account can be made of our possession of that distant Territory, to which we have, in reality, to say no worse of it, so slender a claim."

Extract of another letter from London, Jan. 19.

"Mr. Dickinson's Farmer's letters, have carried his name and reputation all over the British Dominions; I was a few days ago in a large company of patriots and advocates of liberty, where I heard a thousand fine encomiums passed upon them. It is a general remark here, that all the state papers, such as addresses, petitions, &c. which come from America, are wrote in a style not to be equalled in any part of the British dominions. There is a reason for it; men will always write well upon subjects they feel thoroughly."

Extract of a third letter from the same place, January 24. 1769.

"I am sorry to say the temper of Parliament does not at present appear favourable to your cause, but without doors you gain ground daily, and you know, I suppose, that parliaments have often changed their sentiments in less time than a session; I wish they may, for the better, this. Some of the principal declaimers against you are Lord H—h, Lord N—th, Lord C—e, Hans St—y, George G—le, Esq; &c. men not wanting in self confidence, but quite devoid of the very shadow of confidence from the people. I cannot think it possible for the present set of men, called the Administration, to stand out the campaign; I am confident they cannot, except George G—le and his party come in to their assistance; in short, for their own honour, and for the safety of the crown, this kingdom, and her plantations, I most heartily wish they would follow the example of the poor unfortunate Protector Richard Cromwell, retire into some obscure corner of this world, to repent and prepare for another—for they certainly will gain no credit by an active life in the politics of a free and brave people." &c.

Extract of a fourth letter from London, Jan. 28.

"On Monday, the 16th, the appeal of Mr. Wilkes to the House of Lords, against the two sentences of the court of King's Bench, was heard at their Bar, when the sentences were unanimously confirmed. Lord Chief Justice Wilmut, in a very good speech, delivered his own and the other judges opinions, which was very clear and satisfactory.

"The House of Commons sat all Thursday (the 16th) and till three o'clock the next Morning, upon North-American affairs, and they agreed to the resolutions of the Lords, supporting the legislative authority of parliament over the Colonies, &c. with very little variation, so that affairs are not yet in a conciliating train.

"The great Douglass's cause is now hearing, from day to day, in the House of Lords, and will be finally determined in about a fortnight."

TO BE LET,

And enter'd upon the first of May next,

THE House and Ground where Mangel Minthorn, Cooper, now lives, in Broad-Street.

ALSO, To be enter'd upon the 25th of March, or sooner if sold, A Store House in Queen-Street, and Lot of Ground 24 Feet in Front and about 60 Feet deep: Inquire of (63—) ABRAHAM COCK, Cooper.

SUPPLE

BOSTON

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SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1371.

[THURSDAY APRIL 13, 1769.]

BOSTON, March 9.
JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

THE Procedure of G. B. the C—m—rs, &c. with respect to the trade of this Province is such, that the most just and impartial Representation thereof must be the greatest Reproach on their official Conduct and Characters: The Appearance of Guarda Coastas, and Custom-House Boats in our Harbour, and the Parade of Tide Waiters, Land Waiters, Surveyors, Searchers, and we know not what other Kinds of Custom and Revenue Officers, on our Wharves, is useless, and is extravagantly ridiculous, as is that of the Troops in our Streets and Commons.—All this may indeed lead Foreigners to conclude, that the chief Part of our Commerce is really detrimental & ruinous to our Mother Country, and that it is intended wholly to annihilate it.—The Error of the former Part of the conclusion, may be pointed out hereafter, but the verity of the latter must appear from the following Relations.—A small Schooner from Maryland, with a Load of Corn, when coming into the Harbour, was at different Times, boarded with no less than four Boats from our Guarda Coastas, and searched and rummaged by those Marine Custom-House Officers; and no sooner had she touched the Wharf, than four Land and Tide Waiters, &c. took Possession of her, for another Search; and to inspect her unloading: Our other Provision Vessels have been dealt with in much the same Manner: A Sloop from the West Indies, last from the Vineyard, was no sooner arrived in the Harbour, than one Manwaring, lately brought from Que'beck, as a suitable Person to answer the Purposes of the C—m—rs, came on board, bringing a Number of other Officers as Assistants, who with dark Lanthorns, Gimblets, Spears for the piercing of Casks, Spits and other Implements of modern Introduction, made a thorough Rummage and search of the Hold and Cabin, when happening to find a small Case which contained scarce six Quarts of Foreign Spirits, Part of the Captain's Sea Stores, this faithful Officer thought himself obliged to carry off the same to his Employer; the Master then reported at the Custom-House, all the Molasses which came in her from the West-Indies, together with 40L. of Indigo upon Oath; informing at the same Time, that having received Damage to his Rudder, while at the Vineyard, he was obliged to take out Part of this Molasses, in order to repair the same; this it seems was construed by the C—m—rs as breaking Bulk before an Entry, and the Vessel actually seized for the same, and the Owner thereby obliged to make a Journey to Boston, of above one hundred Miles, at this difficult Season for Travelling; the Cargo has been since released, but the Owner is not yet certain that his Vessel will not be libelled in a Court of Admiralty.

March 10. A Ship from Lisbon with a Load of Salt, owned as it is said by Mr. Lane, of London, which has been arrived for some Time, was the other Day seized, and taken Possession of by Order of the C—m—rs. It seems one of the Sailors had acquainted an emissary of the B—d, that while the Ship was froze up at the Vineyard, Part of the Cargo had been sold: Upon the strictest Enquiry it appears that the Captain, had disposed of a few Lemons, not more than 1500, and that this is the only Pretence as yet made for the Seizure and Detention of said Ship and Cargo.

March 11. A Vessel from Maryland, loaded with Corn and other Grain, had a Number of Custom-house Officers placed on board her, so soon as she got to a Wharf, who proved that they were more sagacious, than the Marine Officers, who had rummaged her Hold before them; for in their Searches, they actually found about forty Pounds Weight of refuse Tobacco, stuffed near the Masts, scarce worth four Shillings Sterling, to prevent the Grain running into the Bilge Water; which has by the C—m—rs and their Abettors, been thought a sufficient Breach of the Acts of Trade, to justify their seizing and taking Possession of said Sloop.—Whether more Tobacco, or any Thing else may be turned out, when she is unloading, that has not been reported at the Custom-house, neither we nor the C—m—rs can as yet pretend to say: That Vessels should be seized and taken from their Owners upon such slight Pretences, in order to search for Articles, upon which a Libel may be founded, and a Condemnation obtained, we may venture to affirm, is a Practice not countenanced

even in old Countries, and a Grievance that affords the American Merchant a just Cause of Complaint.

March 12. Several Vessels which had been seized, and detained from the Owners for a considerable Time, to their very great Damage, have been released to them again: One that had been libelled, has been cleared by a Decree of the Judge of Admiralty, and some Cargoes, which had been taken Possession of by the Custom House Officers, have been delivered up to their Owners, while nothing has as yet been determined by them, with respect to the Vessels.—Those who are still concerned in Trade, are continually distressed or alarmed, and know not how to conduct themselves; scarce a Vessel enters at the Custom-House from a foreign Voyage, but the Capt. is reminded by one or another of the Custom-house or Revenue Officers, that some Omissions had been made in his Papers of Clearance, &c. for which he was liable to a Seizure; and such Advantages have been taken by the C—m—rs of the little Mistakes made by a Master or the Merchant: That Shipping is now become the greatest Burden, and our Navigation is daily decreasing; which must be severely felt by the Nation in a future War, an Event which may too speedily take Place.—The Seas cannot then be spread as they have been, with our private ships of War; and though the pocket of Americans, may then be forcibly opened by a British M—r, he will certainly find, that preceding ones have drained them to the very Bottom.

March 13. The Raven Transport, one of the Ships with Troops from Ireland, parted with the rest of the Fleet in Distress, just before they arrived here in the Fall; there was no Intelligence of her for months after; happily she found the Way to the West-Indies.—The following Letter contains some diverting Particulars of her Arrival there.

Nevis, Jan. 8. 1769,

Dr. SIR

Some of his Majesty's Forces are arrived here that were design'd for your Place to keep you in good Order, the Colonel is a Member of Parliament; full of Expectations of your being a reddy People, but he has been told here, that he will be made so happy in Boston that he will forget the Trouble, Government has given him, by his Jaunt to America to quell a Rebellion that never had Existence: Whilst I think of it, I must hand you a curious Anecdote.—The Night this Transport, that was blown from North America, turn'd the Point of Nevis, it being (Christmas Times, and martial Law in Force) some little Mistake happened, and an Alarm of five Guns was fir'd from the Fort: By the Carelessness of the Gunner, some of the Shot were not drawn, and one or two whistled among the Raven's Rigging.—The Soldiers were mustered.—Some say With Bayonets fixt, and "all Rebels, both Island Continent by G—d," was the Word.—A Boat with an Officer, are said to have come on Shore, to know whether this was intentionally against a Ship in his Majesty's Service.—By the Return made by the Officer, it was found there were no more Signs of a Rebellion there, than ever had appeared at Boston.

March 14. G—r B—d's Picture has been lately returned to Harvard College to be hung up in the Library: Our American Limner, Mr. Copeley, by the surprising Art of his Pencil, has actually restored as good a Heart as had been taken from it; tho' upon a near and accurate Inspection, it will be found no other than a *fall's one*.—There may it long remain hanging, to shew Posterity the true Picture of the Man, who during a weak and w—d A—d—n, was suffered to continue in the S—t of G—n—t, a sore Scourge to the People, until he had happily awakened a whole Continent to a thorough Sense of their own Interest, and thereby laid the Foundation of American Greatness.

March 15. Last Monday there was a Meeting of the Freeholders, and other Inhabitants, of this Town, for the Choice of Town Officers, &c. when a Number of respectable Gentlemen were appointed Committees, "To consider what was proper to be done relative to the Trespasses which have been made by the Soldiery, on the Town's Land, and to prevent like Trespasses, for the future; or what Steps may be necessary for the Town to take in Addition to what has been already done by the Selectmen, for vindicating the Character of the Inha-

bitants, and obtaining the Knowledge of such Representations as may have been made to their Prejudice.—As also of the Measures that can be taken to check the Progress of Vice, and Immoralities, now breaking in upon the Town like a Flood; and of some suitable Methods for employing the Poor of the Town, whose Numbers and Distresses are daily increasing, by the Loss of its Trade and Commerce; which Committees are to report to the Town at the Adjournment of the Meeting on Tuesday the 4th of April next.

March 16. Being Thursday, we are informed Orders have been given out to the Soldiery, that they keep in their Barracks from Friday 9 o'Clock until the Lord's Day following; and that every Man be provided with six Rounds of Powder and Ball: The Picquet Guards were also ordered to hold themselves in Readiness to turn out at a Minute's Warning.—Various are the Conjectures of the Inhabitants on this Occasion; some think that it is in Order to restrain their Men from all Extravagances upon the Morrow, which is Saint Patrick's Day, while others are of the Mind, that it is in Consequence of some Reports which have been propagated, that there are to be Effigies hung upon the Tree of Liberty, on the Saturday, being the Anniversary of the Repeal of the Stamp Act, and that great Disturbances are then like to take Place; it seems the G—r would have it thought so, or he would not have told his C—l not long since, that he had been informed of such Intentions, and that he gave them this Advice, that they might consider before hand the Part they had to act, as he should certainly call upon them for their Advice and Assistance in Case it should so happen.—We apprehend such Reports are only propagated by the Cabal to answer certain Purposes of their own, and that the Behaviour of the Sons of Liberty on that Day will be still, as it ever has been, such as cannot reflect any Dishonour upon themselves, or in any Respect tend to create the least Disturbance among us.

March 17. Instances of the Licentious and outrageous Behaviour of the Military Conservators of the Peace still multiply upon us, some of which are of such a Nature, and have been carried to so great Lengths, as must serve fully to evince that a late Vote of this Town, calling upon the Inhabitants to provide themselves with Arms for their Defence, was a Measure as prudent as it was legal; such Violences are always to be apprehended from Military Troops, when quartered in the Body of a populous City; but more especially so, when they are led to believe that they are become necessary to save a Spirit of Rebellion, injuriously said to be existing therein. It is a natural Right which the People have reserved to themselves; confirmed by the Bill of Rights, to keep Arms for their own Defence; and as Mr Blackstone observes, it is to be made use of when the Sanctions of Society and Law are found insufficient to restrain the Violence of Oppression.—We are however, pleased to find that the Inhabitants of this Town, under every Insult and outrage, received from the Soldiery, are looking up to the Laws of the Land, for Redress; and if any Influence should be powerful enough to deprive the Meanest Subject of this Security; the People will not be answerable for the unhappy Consequences that may flow therefrom.

March 18. A Woman of this Town, was struck down the other Evening near the Rope-Walks, and much abused and wounded by a Soldier; another Woman, when passing the Streets, was served in the same brutal Manner, and then robb'd of a bundle of Linen she had under her Arm; as was also a Pedlar coming into Town, from whom they took about forty Dollars.—And a still more daring Attempt was made the Monday before last. When the Post Rider, with the Mails for Rhode-Island, New-London, New-York, Philadelphia, &c. &c. &c. was assaulted on Boston Neck, just after Sun-Set, as he was setting out on his Journey, by four or five Persons, who appeared dress'd as Officers, one of them took his Sword from his Belt, and with the small End in his Hands, struck the Rider on the Head with the Hilt, that it forc'd the Sword out of the Scabbard, and went to a considerable Distance:—The Rider recovering himself, inform'd them that he was on his Majesty's Service, whereupon they all ran off. The Rider would have returned to Town, but as there had been Stoppages lately, occasioned by the bad Travelling, he was determined not to be the Means of the Mail's re-

turning out of Season, he went on, and at the first Stage had his Head bath'd, which was considerably swelled with the Blow; he reached New-Port on Wednesday, from whence he employed another Person to perform for him the last Week.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the

Court of Chancery for the Province of New-York, made on the 14th of March Instant, in a Suit between the Executors of Cornelius Cosine, Complainants, and Robert Murray and others, Trustees of Jonas Wright, and James Juncney and others Defendants, — Will be exposed to Sale at public Auction, on Tuesday the 25th Day of April next, between the Hours of 12 and 2, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, — A LOT OF GROUND, situate in the East-Ward of the City of New-York, fronting to, and bounded westerly by Queen-Street, containing in the said Front twenty-five Feet, northerly bounded by Wendell's-Street; containing on the Side towards the said Street, and fronting thereunto, eighty-two Feet, easterly in the Rear, fifty-six Feet, and southerly bounded by Ground, now or late of Thomas Montanye, containing on this Side from Front to Rear, One Hundred Feet; being Part of a large Lot of Ground conveyed to the said Jonas Wright, by Cornelius Cosine.

(69 72)

HENRY HOLLAND, Maf. in Ch.

TO BE SOLD, by PHILIP LIVINGSTON,

At his Store near the Ferry Stairs;

TEN nail, 11, nail, 3-4, 7-8, yd.

wd. and yd. and 3-8 cotton and linen check; Scotch linen handkerchiefs, printed linen do. cotton and lungee romals, bangore do. fine moreen, loretto, and silk damascus for vells; calicoes, chintzes, fine and coarse cambricks and lawns; silk and cotton gowns; threads, sewing silk, ribbons, gauzes, peeling, raffles; an assortment of byrons and mohair, bedticks, apron and cap tape, quality and shoe binding, garlix, dowlas, ozenaburgs, Turkey stripes, Turkey burdets, diaper table cloths, Irish linen, fine Holland sheeting, Manchester velvets, counterpane; fustians, sagathies, German serges, felt hats, worsted plush, broad cloths, Bath and common coatings, frizes, rattens, fear-soughts, bearskins, forest cloths, callimancoes, shallons, durants, tammies, camblets, men and women's worsted hose; writing paper, pins, needles, knives and forks, pen-knives, snuff-boxes, shoe and knee buckles; knitting pins, brass and steel thimbles, looking glasses, 6 by 8 window glass, quart bottles in hamper; two and three thread twine, grindstones, marble chimney pieces and squares, heart and club steel; 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 24d. nails, deck and sheathing nails, white wash, hand, and shoe brushes; pimento, ginger, congo tea, new rice, Teneriffe wine, New-York rum; a parcel of deer skins, single and double refined loaf sugar, brandy and Geneva in cases and casks, fine and common cordials in cases, &c. &c.

69 72

To be SOLD, by JONATHAN HAMPTON,

In CHAPEL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Opposite Captain Andrew Law's;



A Large and neat Assortment of Windsor Chairs made in the best and neatest Manner, & well painted, viz. High back'd, low back'd and Sack-back'd Chairs and Settees, or double seated, fit for Piazza or Gardens. — Children's dining and low Chairs, &c.

N. B. As the above HAMPTON intends constantly to keep a large Number of all Sorts of the above Chairs by him for Sale, all Persons wanting such, may depend on being supplied with any Quantity, Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates.

69 72

STEPHEN RAPALJE,

At Burlington-Slip, has for SALE, wholesale and retail,

WEST-India Rum, Jamaica Spirit, Muscovado Sugars, Molasses, Madeira, Tene-riffe, and Eyal Wines; old Brandy and Geneva in Cases and Casks, Congo and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, rice and ground Ginger, Loaf and Lump Sugar; best French Indigo, New Orleans and Carolina, do. Powder and Shot; Cotton Wool, Velvet Corks, Scotch Snuff, Wool Cards, Writing & Wrapping Paper, Sealing Wax; a Quantity of new Rice, Whalebone, and a few Casks Raisins, &c. &c. He informs the Public that he intends keeping a constant Supply of the above Articles, and will sell at the lowest Rates or market Price. He also acquaints his Customers that he shall remove the first of May, in Queen-Street, near the Fly-Market, into the House occupied as a Store for many Years past by Mr. John Provost.

69 72

Lately imported, and to be sold by EDWARD LAIGHT,

A General Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery, likewise all the Articles necessary to the Currying Business, and half tanned Leather, for the Use of Vessels.

Said LAIGHT, has at present to dispose of, a large Quantity of good Seal Leather.

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

IS removed to the Corner, opposite to Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where he has Lodgings to be let. N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs, of all Sorts.

Hackinsack, Feb. 31d, 1769.

THE Public is hereby informed

that the Grammar School, near the town of Hackinsack is still continued, and that a large, commodious and elegant edifice is erected for the better accommodation of the scholars.

The place is in all respects well calculated for a public school. Boarding is as cheap, and as reasonable as can be desired: there is little opportunity of contracting vicious habits, and the inhabitants are so emulous to prevent them, that Peter Zabriske, Esq; & other residents in the place, have voluntarily engaged to exert themselves, in conjunction with the teacher, for the preservation of the morals of the youth, and for checking the first symptoms of vice.

Notwithstanding the malevolent insinuations that have been industriously propagated with regard to the method of instruction practised by the subscriber, several gentlemen both of abilities and figure, have expressed their highest approbation, both of the method of tuition and progress of the youth under his care: nor can he, by carefully observing the methods of others, find, that he has omitted anything in his plan, (since he has had the liberty of choosing for himself) which others have retained. But as he has not the talent of puffing himself into fame, he must leave the proof of his assiduity and diligence to the best test, experience.

He returns his most hearty thanks to those who have already entrusted him with the education of their children, and hopes by his care and pains to merit the continuance of their favours.

Navigation, the Italian method of book-keeping, surveying and other branches of the mathematics, are also taught, at reasonable rates, by The public's humble servant,

PETER WILSON.

RICHARD NORRIS, STAY-MAKER from LONDON,

MAKES all Sorts of Stays and

Jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg Waistcoats, and German Jackets and Slips, after the neatest and best Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their Shapes he fits without any Inconvenience: Young Ladies and growing Misses inclining to cast and ridings in their Hips and Shoulders. He Likewise accommodates by Methods approved of by the Society of Stay-Makers in London, from whence, by the Means of a Correspondent he has settled there, he acquires the first Fashions of the Court. He has had the Honour of working for several Ladies of Distinction both in England and this City, with universal Applause, and as he engages his Work to be preferable to any in this City, both for neatness and true fitting, he flatters himself that he has given entire Satisfaction. Ladies that reside in the Country by sending their Measure, or the Lining of their old Stays, may be served at the first Notice.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale-bone for Merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest Price. He returns his sincere Thanks to all his good Customers, and hopes their good Word will not be wanting to promote his Business. He waits on Ladies at any Distance, — And is to be found next Door to Mr. John Gauger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York.

69 72

THOMAS CHARLES WILLETT,

IN Smith-Street, intends to remove on the first Day of May next, to the House wherein Doctor Furquhar now lives, the lower End of Wall-Street.

He has for Sale, a Variety of printed Linen and Cottons in Patterns for Gowns, striped Lutestring Silks, flower'd and plain Satins, Peacocks; flower'd and plain Serpents, and Modes, — Stay-Makers Trimmings, with an Assortment of Haberdashery and Millinery Goods, which he will sell on very low Terms for Cash.

70 73

ALL persons indebted to the estate

of James M'Evers, late of this city, merchant, deceased, by book, bond, or note, are requested to make speedy settlement of the same with Charles M'Evers; and those having demands on said estate, are also desired to bring in their accounts that they may be immediately settled.

ELIZABETH M'EVERS, Executrix.

CHARLES M'EVERS,

CHARLES W. APTHORPE, } Executors

CHARLES M'EVERS,

Intending to carry on the business of his late brother, desires to inform those who have been heretofore supplied at his stores; that he has now on hand, A large and reasonable assortment of European and India goods; and that they will be disposed of on the usual terms.

47

TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscriber living on the premises, a plantation containing about 437 acres, pleasantly situated at the South side of Staten-Island, about a mile from the Narrows 73 acres of which are good meadow land, the rest arable, and wood land. — As the road from Simmonson's to Amboy, runs through the middle of the said plantation, it may be conveniently divided into three farms, with a sufficiency of wood-land, and meadow to each of them. — Upon the said plantation, there is a good frame house, barn, and other conveniences; with a young bearing orchard, of 500 apple trees and a variety of other fruit trees; of the best kinds. — The conditions of sale may be known by applying to,

CHARLES JARDINE. 70 81

FERDINAND.

Morrisdon, March 27th 1769.



A Large noble brown bay

Stallion, near seventeen hands high, beautifully shap'd from head to croup, was brought from England in the year Sixty Six, for the improvement of the breed of horses in America. The Sire of him was a fine Spanish horse (which breed is allowed by the best writers on horses to excel all others) his dam was one of the ablest hunters in England. — Will serve mares the ensuing season at Morrisdon, in the county of Monmouth, East New-Jersey, for the sum of four pounds Proclamation, and if the mares don't prove with foal this season, they may be served again next Spring for two pounds. Mares will be taken good care of, and pastured at a reasonable rate, — there are to be seen at the above place, four fine colts of Ferdinand's get, that promise well to make good able Road horses, so much wanted in this country.

MICHAEL KEARNEY.

70 75

New-Rochelle, Feb. 1st, 1769.

To the PUBLIC.

LATELY settled in this place, a French clergyman, that can be well recommended, and has opened a grammar-school, in the house late in the occupation of Mr. Abramie, wherein he proposes to teach the French language, together with geography, ancient and modern history, to the youth of both sexes. — He also intends to teach the Latin and Greek tongues, with the classics, in order to fit for the college those who are desirous of this part of education: — Proper care will be taken of the pupils' morals, and they may be boarded on very reasonable terms. The parents who will favour him with encouragement, may apply for further information, both in regard of the places of board, and manner of tuition, to the following gentlemen, viz. Judge Bleecker, and Captain Besley, Messrs. Vallade and De Bles, or any other gentlemen of the place; and in New-York of Messrs. Anthony and John Bleecker, merchants.

66

To be SOLD, by MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-

India ditto, by the hoghead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles.

63

Broad-Street, April the 6th, 1769.

NEW-YORK,

Scrivener, Register and Conveyance Office,

Established the Eleventh of June, 1764. By

JOHN COGHILL KNAPP.

Attorney at Law, de B. R.

WHO is so much recovered from the

very severe disorder, which has confined him in bed for eleven weeks past, as to attend business in the office, and will continue to give the most candid advice, in all cases of law, and equity, founded on plain reason, and the most applicable authorities: Also deeds and writings of every kind carefully perused, and a satisfactory opinion given thereon. Assistance to persons having property in England, or other distant parts, readily to recover the same: Also certificates, and all other vouchers, with powers of attorney, perfected under the City Seal, &c.

Persons who take upon them the execution of wills, or administration to intestates estates, regularly instructed how to act, the want of which knowledge, is often productive of great trouble and expence: Also advice and assistance to seafaring men, who many times being strangers, are in much need thereof.

Bills, answers, and other proceedings in Chancery; petitions, memorials, or any particular case, drawn fully to instruction, and calculated as much as possible to effect the desired purpose: Also, conveyances by lease and release, deeds of gift, bargain and sale, settlements to uses, &c. Articles of agreement, and co-partnership, arbitration, and other bonds, awards, alligments, affidavits, charter-parties, bottomry bills, bills of sale, mortgages, leases for years, powers of attorney, wills, &c.

Cash often to be had on approved real, or personal security; to discount good bonds, bills or notes, and on bottomry.

A Register Book is kept for the regular entry of estates for sale either in land, houses, or ground to build on; negroes, and white servants time; to which, purchasers may have free access.

All other, the general business of this office effectually executed with strict secrecy, and the most immediate dispatch, on such easy fees, as must prove the establishment thereof truly serviceable to the Public in general, the commonality in particular.

P. S. Mr. Knapp, humbly hopes for a continuance of the Public's protection, and that those who feelingly consider the heavy addition to certain hard circumstances, will favour him with their occasional employ.

70 75

JARVIS ROEBUCK,

CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of POT-BAYARD'S-HILL, sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Prices, viz.

LONG French corks
Short long ditto
Best velvet do.
Common fine do.
Phial do.
With all sorts of common Corks, and brewers do.

Cork soles for shoes

Corks for women's clogs

Swimming corks

Pickling, jar, Stone,

Mustard & snuff bottle corks,

Floats for fishing nets

He has also imported from London, callimancoes, durants, tammies and shallons; quilted petticoats, — also a neat assortment of jewellery and grocery, together with a good assortment of shop goods; Cheshire cheese, fresh oatmeal, anchovies, capers, and olives.

N. B. Cork jackets of different prices, for swimming, which has saved many from drowning.

61